

REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE
PARTS 1 AND 2
1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1901

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency Parts 1 and 2 of the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

OTTAWA, February 4, 1901.

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TO THE

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

LITHOGRAPHED

BY THE GOVERNMENT

Printed and Published by the
Government of the Northwest Territories
at the Department of the Interior
Ottawa, Canada
1887-8

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER A. BOWEN PERRY

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1900

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, December 20, 1900.

The Right Honourable
SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., etc., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work performed in the North-west Territories, by the force under my command, for the year ended November 30, 1900, together with the reports of the following officers:—

Superintendent R. Burton Deane, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod, and 'K' Division, Lethbridge.

Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

" G. B. Moffatt, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek.

" C. Constantine, commanding 'Depot' Division, Regina.

Inspector J. O. Wilson, commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

" D'Arcy Strickland, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert.

" F. J. Demers, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Haultain, 'D' Division.

" " G. Pearson Bell, 'Depot' Division.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, 'K' Division.

" " Aylen, 'G' Division.

" " Ketchen, 'F' Division.

" " Rouleau, 'E' Division.

" " Blouin, 'C' Division.

" " Deane, 'A' Division.

Veterinary Surgeon, J. Burnett.

I was promoted Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police on August 1, succeeding Lt.-Col. Herchmer, retired, and on August 18, I assumed the command.

Assistant Commissioner McIlree had been in command up to that date from the time of the departure of the 2nd Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles for South Africa.

As soon as practicable I inspected the posts at Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek and Prince Albert, in order to obtain touch of the force in the Territories, from which I had been absent for some time on duty in the Yukon Territory.

I found the divisions short handed and somewhat disorganized owing to the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who had been permitted to proceed on active service in South Africa. A large percentage of each division consisted of recruits,

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from whom the same work could not be expected as from trained and experienced men. I found all ranks anxious to do the best under the circumstances and proud to have their corps represented on the South African veldt.

The condition of the horses was not satisfactory, and for the same reason. One hundred and fifty-five picked animals had been sold to the Militia Department for South African service. This loss out of a total strength of 568 could not but cripple us somewhat. I found a considerable percentage were unfit for further service, and these were cast and sold as fast as suitable remounts could be purchased. The Veterinary Surgeon's report deals with our loss and gain in horses.

About 84 special constables were carried on the strength of the force in the Territories as interpreters, scouts, artisans, teamsters, &c. These men were temporarily employed while the strength was much reduced, and their employment appeared to be unavoidable. They are being discharged as rapidly as possible. I am adverse to the employment of men practically civilians, who, although doing satisfactory work as artisans, &c., are not trained, and therefore weaken the effective strength of the force. Only interpreters and Indian scouts are legitimately employed. We should as far as possible be self-sustaining.

Stores, transport, and buildings were carefully looked after, and the office work regularly performed.

The police work of the different districts appeared to be carried on with energy and ability, and all portions of the Territories received fair attention.

My attendance on His Excellency the Governor General, my inspection duties, and travels purchasing horses, have taken me into nearly all parts of the Territories. I noticed everywhere great increase of settlement, activity in business and a general buoyancy which was not too apparent when I left three years ago. New towns had sprung up, old towns grown, and settled localities appeared where scarcely a farm house had then existed.

This expansion causes new demands for police protection. Applications are constantly being received for more detachments, and I have now six under consideration, all presenting reasonable claims.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

This corps had the honour of supplying for the Boer war 18 officers 160 non-commissioned officers and men, distributed as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	11	134
Strathcona Horse.....	7	26

A considerable number of ex-officers and men were in both corps. The former was organized and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, then commissioner, and the Strathcona's by Lieut.-Col. Steele. The officers of the C. M. Rifles were commissioned in the militia, and those of the Strathcona's in the Imperial service.

Both officers and men are officially shown as on leave.

I have no official report of the services rendered by them to the Empire, and I am therefore unable to bring to your notice the conduct of any members of the force except in the case of Superintendent Sanders (Major in the C. M. Rifles).

The following is an extract from Militia Orders:—

EXTRACT FROM MILITIA ORDERS, No. 258, OF NOV. 6, 1900.

'The following extract from a telegram from Lord Roberts to the War Office, with reference to the action at Belfast on the 2nd inst., is published for general information:

'Smith-Dorrien stated Major Sanders, Capt. Chalmers, behaved with great gallantry, rear-guard action November 2. Former rode under heavy and close fire to bring in sergeant who had lost horse, and as two were riding back Sanders horse killed. Sanders then wounded. Chalmers went to assistance. Sanders implored him to leave. Chalmers would not, and gallant fellow killed.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I greatly lament the untimely but glorious death of the gallant Chalmers, with whom I had not only served as an officer in this corps, but also as a cadet of the Royal Military College.

I regret much that the identity of the force was lost in South Africa. The North-west Mounted Police are well and favourably known beyond the bounds of Canada, and I would like that it had been known to the world as one of the corps which had taken part in the great South African war. With but few exceptions all ranks were willing to go and it was not a question of who would go, but who must stay at home.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions obtained during the year ended November, 1900.

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	4	1	2	1 awaiting trial.
Attempt to murder	3	.....	3	
Manslaughter	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	4	.....	2	2 awaiting trial.
Blackmail	1	1	.....
Assault	171	98	73	
Assault indecent	1	1	.....
Rape	9	1	8	
Seduction	5	2	3	
Neglect causing bodily harm	1	.....	1	
Assault aggravated	4	1	3	
Accessory to, the fact of murder	1	.....	1	
Wife beating	1	1	.....
Attempted suicide	1	.....	1	
Refusing to support wife and family	3	.....	3	
Shooting and wounding	1	.....	1	
Wounding with intent	2	2	.....
Offences against property—				
Theft	96	49	47	
Horse stealing	54	13	41	
Burglary	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Killing cattle and horses	7	3	4	
Cattle stealing	12	1	11	
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	
Housebreaking to commit indictable offence	2	2	.....
False pretenses	12	1	11	
Forgery	4	1	2	1 awaiting trial.
Fraud	7	3	4	
Arson	2	.....	2	
Trespass	2	.....	2	
Damaging property	12	8	4	
Housebreaking	11	8	3	
Cruelty to animals	1	1	.....
Bringing stolen horses into Canada	4	3	1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	.....	1	
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	4	2	
Contempt of Court	3	2	1	
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	2	2	.....
Carrying loaded firearms	1	1	.....
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2	.....	2	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	44	40	4	
Drunken and disorderly and creating disturbance	304	276	28	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	15	15	.....
Keeper of house of ill-fame	6	6	.....
Insulting language	8	5	3	
Using threatening language	5	4	1	

CRIME—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>				
Unnatural offence.....	1	.....	.....	1 insane.
Attempting to procure defilement of women.....	4	.....	4	
Indecency.....	6	2	4	
Fighting in public.....	2	2	.....
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	68	48	20	
Indian drunks.....	82	75	7	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve.....	4	3	1	
Not leaving reserve when ordered to do so.....	1	.....	1	
Desertion from Indian school.....	7	4	.....	3 sent back to school
Drunk on reserve.....	7	4	3	
Trespassing on reserve.....	3	1	2	
Taking liquor on reserve.....	2	2	.....
Holding dance.....	2	.....	2	
Liquor in possession.....	5	3	2	
Gambling.....	2	2	.....
Having liquor on reserve.....	1	1	.....
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	55	45	10	
Placing obstructions on rails.....	4	.....	4	
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	8	3	4	1 awaiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	.....
Escaping from custody.....	1	.....	.....	1 at large.
Escaping from justice.....	1	1	.....
Rescuing cattle from pound-keeper.....	1	1	.....
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	2	1	
Having liquor illegally in possession in prohibited territory.....	12	11	1	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinance—				
Master and servants.....	42	29	13	
Quarantine and herd Act.....	2	2	.....
Game Ordinance.....	16	16	.....
Sunday observance.....	7	6	1	
Acting as Pit Boss without certificate.....	1	1	.....
Employing man to run high pressure engine without certificate.....	1	1	.....
Prairie fires.....	17	13	4	
Liquor ordinance.....	34	24	10	
Insanity.....	27	26	1	
Miscellaneous.....	25	10	15	
Mischief.....	16	8	8	
Health.....	5	5	.....
School Ordinance.....	1	.....	1	
Pound Ordinance.....	3	2	1	
Fisheries.....	2	2	.....
Neglecting to put out fires.....	4	4	.....
Illegally practising medicine.....	3	1	2	
Cattle at large.....	2	2	.....
Excessive charges for empounding cattle.....	3	2	1	
Municipal.....	8	7	1	
Stray animals.....	3	2	1	
Brand.....	2	1	1	
Permitting drunkenness on his premises.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	1,351	936	405	10

936 convictions were obtained out of 1,351 cases entered, about 71 per cent. There has been no startling increase of crime, and the state of the country from a police point of view is very satisfactory.

It is alleged that horse stealing is on the increase, but this is not borne out by our statistics. Some owners in Southern Alberta complain of horses having disappeared.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Horses graze the year round on the prairie and are frequently not seen by the owners for months. When they are sought in places where they are expected to be, and not found, it is assumed that they have been stolen. It is quite possible that they have been, and it becomes a difficult problem to discover the thief who stole the animals at uncertain time from an unknown place. Owners are paying more attention to their horses owing to the increase in value.

Horse stealing, cattle stealing and cattle killing are difficult crimes to deal with under western conditions. The animal grazes in the open, the brands are easily obliterated or altered, and when the animal is killed the hide can be destroyed. It is the duty of the police to be most active in protecting the great ranching industries, and I believe all ranks are fully impressed with this important part of the work, but it is also equally the duty of the ranchers to aid us in every way by giving early information, by actively assisting us when working up the case, and by readily coming forward to give evidence.

Superintendent Deane hints in his report that in some cases which he dealt with recently some had been reticent who might have given valuable assistance in securing a conviction.

An imaginary line divides our country from the State of Montana, and affords considerable safety to the intelligent and energetic thief. Numerous detachments, frequent patrols, and intelligent, experienced policemen are required to deal with these men who infest the border land.

Considering the varied character of our population, the extent of the territories, and the sparseness of settlement in many districts, there is remarkably little crime, and life and property are as safe as in any part of Canada.

INDIANS.

The Indians maintain their reputation for good behaviour. There is a steady improvement in their condition, and on some of the reserves they have now large bands of cattle. One Blackfoot Indian has a herd of some 500 head.

A Cree Indian is accused of murdering another Indian on account of an intrigue with the victim's wife. He is now a fugitive from justice, but his arrest is expected before very long. A few Indians have been charged with horse stealing and other minor crimes.

There were 143 convictions under the Indian Act. Of these seventy-five were for being drunk. Forty-eight persons (chiefly half breeds) were convicted for supplying liquor to Indians. The magistrates as a rule deal severely with the culprits, recognizing the demoralizing effect of intoxicants on the Indians. Some have, however, imposed only nominal fines which of course lack any effect.

During the early months of the war in South Africa disquieting rumors were abroad that the Indians contemplated rising. These had no foundation whatever. There was sympathy for the Boers among some of our foreign settlements, but of a purely platonic order.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

The quarantine work is done by the veterinary surgeons and veterinary staff sergeants of the force acting under my instructions. When our veterinarians are not available, civilian veterinary surgeons are especially employed. I have made a detailed report of this work to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, but I ought to point out to you that a great saving is effected by the present system. Every constable on patrol, every detachment, is a quarantine inspector, so that the Agriculture Department has the whole force serving its interests.

Some of our veterinary surgeons are, during certain months, employed constantly at this work, at times being compelled to neglect their police duties. We furnish the

horses, and pay them. The Department of Agriculture allow each the small sum of \$100 per annum and pays their actual travelling expenses.

I do not complain that it is inimical to our own work, but on the contrary it is an advantage bringing as it does our men in close contact with the cattle interests of the country.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts have been furnished to Indian Treaty payments and to the Treaty Commissioners in the far north.

CUSTOMS

We continue to collect duties for the Customs Department at Maple Creek and Wood Mountain, and to act as preventive officers along the boundary line.

For the Interior Department our men patrol the timber in Manitoba and the Territories.

For the Department of Justice we hold prisoners in our guard rooms and escort them to penitentiaries.

There are two common jails, at Regina and Prince Albert. Most prisoners awaiting trial or serving sentences are held at our guard rooms, which were created prisons by The North-west Act.

The prison labour at the different posts is very useful in keeping our barracks clean and saves our men a lot of fatigue work.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard Rooms. North-west Territories, from Dec. 1, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900.

	D. Div., Regina.	N. Div., Maple Creek.	C. Div., Battleford.	D. Div., Macleod.	E. Div., Calgary.	E. Div., Prince Albert.	C. Div., Fort Saskatchewan.	K. Div., Lethbridge.	Totals.	Remarks.
Total number of civilian prisoners received....	91	42	13	129	141	8	77	45	541	
Total number of civilian prisoners discharged..	82	40	11	123	128	3	67	43	497	
Total number of civilian prisoners serving sentences	9	2	2	6	13		10	2	44	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On November 30, the strength was :—

	Officers.	Non Com. Officers.	Constables	Total.	Horses.
North-west Territories	24	79	417	520	418
Yukon Territory.....	10	37	207	254	34
South Africa..	17	43	102	162	
Total.....	51	159	726	936	452

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The contingents in South Africa are expected to rejoin about January 15, but I am unable to say yet how many are actually returning. I estimate that on their return and the discharge of all special constables, the strength will stand on February 1 at 850.

The North-west Territories is divided into districts, as follows :—

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS.	DETACHMENTS.
Regina.....	Moosomin, Estevan, Saltcoats, Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, Oxbow, Qu'Appelle Station, Fort Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Whitewood, Kutawa, Fort Pelly, Yorkton, North Portal, Town Station, Willow Bunch, Nut Lake, Emerson.—18.
Maple Creek.....	Farewell, Ten Mile, Medicine Lodge, Medicine Hat, Town Station, Swift Current, East End.—7.
Battleford.....	Onion Lake, Jackfish, Macfarlane, Henrietta, Saskatoon.—5.
MacLeod.....	Pincher Creek, Big Bend, Kootenai, Stand Off, St. Mary's, Kipp, Leavings, Mosquito Creek, Procupines, Piegan, Town Patrol, Lees Creek, Herd Camp.—13.
Calgary.....	Red Deer, Gleichen, High River, Olds, Banff, Canmore, Millarville, Rosebud, Morley, Innisfail, Sarcee Reserve, Okotoks.—12.
Prince Albert.....	Duck Lake, Batoche, Rosthern, Fletts Springs.—4.
Edmonton District (Fort Saskatchewan is the headquarters).....	Edmonton, St. Albert, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Peace River Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Chipewyan.—7.
Lethbridge.....	Coutts, Milk River Ridge, St. Mary's, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille.—5.
Total Districts.....	8. Total Detachments..... 71.

Three detachments have been temporarily established in Manitoba for the winter to protect Crown timber.

From Roseau River in south-east Manitoba to Fort Chipewyan in the far north, 2,000 miles apart, our men are to be found.

In the Yukon the detachment furthest north is 500 miles from the most southerly one.

I have earlier in this report referred to the increased demand for police protection. The great influx of foreign immigrants has widened our duties, not that they are lawless people, but because the presence of the police amongst them is advantageous, preventing them from willfully breaking the laws, protecting them from the petty tyranny of some of their own people, and avoiding friction among them and our people, who are often intolerant of their manners and habits, and in fact not inclined favourably towards them.

I anticipate that a number of new detachments will have to be established in the near future.

The great countries of the Peace, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers are constantly requiring more men. An officer is about leaving Fort Saskatchewan to take command of that portion of the territory.

The operations of the American whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie will ere long require a detachment to control their improper dealings with the Indians, and to protect the revenue.

The larger districts of the territories were at one time divided into sub-districts commanded by officers, but owing to the paucity of officers it was not found possible to continue them. I hope, however, to be able to re-organize the system.

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Five officers were appointed and two retired during the year. The following gives the alterations in the ranks:—

Engaged.....	319	
Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	91	
“ after actually having left.....	24	
		<hr/>
Gain.....		434
Discharged, by purchase.....	24	
“ time expired.....	52	
“ deserted.....	11	
“ dismissed.....	17	
“ invalided.....	11	
“ death.....	6	
“ by order of the commissioner.....	1	
Granted a free discharge, having completed 2 years service in the Yukon.....	32	
Granted a free discharge by departmental authority.....	2	
Killed in action, died of wounds, and of disease while serving in South Africa.....	5	
Loss.....		161
		<hr/>
Total gain.....		273

NOTE.—This table includes the force serving in Yukon, as far as returns received from there.

The waste during the year has been more than usual. The large number of purchases, desertions and invalids resulted from the number of recruits engaged. The first three months are the most trying portion of a recruit's service.

The average yearly waste is about 10 per cent, or 75 with a fixed strength of 750. To maintain an effective strength of 750 men, 75 recruits must be engaged and trained every year, so that the actual strength ought to be at least 825, not including officers.

ARMS.

The force should be entirely re-armed. ‘D’ Division alone has the Lee-Metford carbine, all others are armed with the obsolete Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. Carbines and revolvers have been in use a long time and the rifling is worn out.

If the corps is to be armed, it ought to be well armed. Without accurate arms there cannot be good shooting, without good shooting, carrying arms is an anomaly.

EQUIPMENT.

A change of the arms will call for a change in equipment. At present when the revolver is worn, ammunition for the carbine must be taken whether the carbine is carried or not. This is a useless load.

SADDLERY.

The following table gives the average weight of the saddle now in use:—

	Lbs.
Head collar, bit and reins.....	3
Head rope.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saddle, double chincha.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ wallets.....	3
“ blanket.....	5
Carbine bucket and strap.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
Total weight.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

'The horse carries a load of $45\frac{1}{2}$ pounds before he has the rider or a single article. Unless the old maxim that 'the extra pound kills the horse' is wrong, the weight of the stock saddle condemns it. It may be comfortable for the man, which I doubt, except at the lope or gallop, certainly not at the trot, but the horse must ask 'why this heavy burden.'

The experience of the cow-boy on the ranch is no guide to us. He has three, four, or five horses at his disposal. He seldom rides the same horse two days in succession.

Our saddle ought to be half the weight. Men ought to be able to 'post' and thus ease up their horses, and not to ride at an easy lope continuously, to the distress of the horse, or at a trot to the distress of both.

HARNESS.

A good many sets of harness are worn out and ought to be condemned and sold. I would recommend that a suitable pattern, plain in appearance, made of the best brown leather, and of good workmanship, be adopted.

TRANSPORT.

A number of wagons and buckboards are worn out and will be condemned and sold.

A suitable pattern of transport should be adopted and adhered to.

UNIFORM.

The changes which have been approved by Order in Council came into force on January 1, 1901.

The object is to make the uniform more serviceable, suitable for the work we have to do, and adapted to the service in both territories.

Pipeclay and blacking are discarded. Gloves and boots are of brown leather and can be readily cleaned. The proposed changes are as follows :—

Discarded—

- Helmet.
- Forge cap.
- White gloves and gauntlets.
- Tunic.
- Black boots.
- Cloak and cape.
- Black fur cap.
- Black lambskin coat.
- Mocassins.

Adopted—

- Felt hat.
- Service cap.
- Brown gloves and gauntlets.
- Brown boots (Strathcona pattern).
- Brown ankle boots.
- Field service jacket.
- Field service pantaloons.
- Fur cap, (Klondyke pattern).
- Elk mitts, with woollen mitts worn inside.
- Felt boots and black stockings.
- Pea jackets.
- Slicker and Sou-Wester.

Proposed regulations for officers uniform, similar to that approved for the men, have been drawn up and will be submitted for your approval.

RATIONS.

The addition of jam, dried fruit, oatmeal and canned vegetables to the rations have been much appreciated by the men. Good cooks are only required to give a simple, healthy and appetizing bill of fare.

HORSES.

I would direct your attention to the veterinary surgeon's report which deals fully with this very important part of a mounted corps.

The remounts were carefully selected and were purchased by a board of officers consisting of the veterinary surgeon, a combatant officer and myself.

I required that horses should be thoroughly broken, of good sound colours, good quality and free action.

No light greys or parti-coloured animals were accepted.

The standard for saddle, was fixed at 15 hands, to 15.2.

The standard for team was fixed at 15.2 to 16.

A liberal price was paid for horses coming up to our requirements.

The value of horses has much increased during the past few years and the ranchers are likely to turn their attention to breeding again.

The climate and soil of Southern Alberta and S. W. Assiniboia are admirably adapted to breeding a healthy, strong, active horse. The foot hills, the Porcupines and the Cypress mountains ought especially to produce horses strong in the hind quarters.

We require sturdy, strong, and active horses, not too large, capable of travelling long distances, enduring exposure, and subsisting on scanty rations. The Army, I take it, will ask the same in future. This class can be bred in great numbers, and should a remount establishment be obtained from the War Office for the North-west, I have no doubt but that in a few years the animals demanded by the Imperial authorities will be bred. I might here raise a note of warning. The horse bred and grown on the prairie will not present the same appearance as the Old Country remount carefully nurtured from an early age, and remount officers with preconceived standards, fixed measurements, and no knowledge of the enduring and staying powers of our western horses may be misled.

The force ought, of course on a very much smaller scale, to encourage horse breeding by paying good prices for the best animals. It means efficiency, and is really true economy, for a good horse costs no more than a bad one to keep.

To place the force in proper condition, I shall require 100 remounts in the next six months.

TRAINING.

The training of men and horses has been carried on under difficulties. The regular staff joined the South African contingent, and the work was taken up by men new to it. Over 300 recruits, were received so that I consider the results satisfactory.

The efficient training of a recruit requires twelve months. He must be drilled, set up, taught to ride, learn to shoot with carbine and revolver, acquire a knowledge of his duties and powers as a peace officer, be instructed in simple veterinary knowledge, understand how a horse ought to be shod, and become an efficient prairie man. The latter means a smattering of cooking, a judge of a horse's work, able to find his way about, and to look after the comfort of himself and horse.

DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct has been excellent. Drunkenness is the cause of all serious breaches of discipline.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

BARRACKS.

Repairs were made to barracks at Regina, Prince Albert and Battleford. Somewhat extensive repairs are still required at Regina, where the officers' quarters and offices are in a very dilapidated condition and scarcely habitable.

At Maple Creek stone foundations are required under buildings, roofs shingled and buildings painted.

At Lethbridge, stone foundations, quarters painted and plastered.

At Macleod, painting, officers' quarters renovated and repairs to guard room.

Calgary, repairs to officers' quarters by placing stone foundations under them and generally renovating them. New quarters should be built for the commanding officer. At present one officer has to reside in town. New fencing for guard room wall. Interior of barracks renovated.

Fort Saskatchewan requires new inspectors' quarters, painting, stone foundation under sergeant's quarters and mess, shingling guard room.

Gleichen requires new detachment building for six men and stable for ten horses.

Prince Albert requires new foundations.

Pincher Creek requires officers' quarters.

Cardston requires officers' quarters, barracks for six men and stable for ten horses.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been good.

Three cases of diphtheria developed among the recruits in May, but owing to the prompt and effective action taken by the Assistant Commissioner under the advice of Dr. Bell, the disease did not spread, and so effective was the cleaning and disinfecting of the barracks that no new cases occurred.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, their family and suite, made an extended official visit through the Territories lasting over three weeks, and visiting Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche and Fort Qu'Appelle.

Escorts, orderlies and transport were furnished at the different points. His Excellency expressed himself as pleased with the arrangements.

An escort of one officer and twenty-four men proceeded from here to Prince Albert to take the party overland from that place to Qu'Appelle. The weather was wretched just before starting, and the trip was abandoned by Her Excellency and family.

His Excellency, accompanied by a small staff and the escort, left Batoche on Sunday and reached Fort Qu'Appelle on Saturday night 200 miles. It snowed and rained alternately, rendering the trails very bad, and increasing tremendously the work of the horses.

On arrival at Qu'Appelle His Excellency thanked his escort and directed the following Order to be published :—G.O. 15740. 8-10-1900.

'His Excellency the Governor General wishes to express his great satisfaction with the escort supplied to him from Depot Division. The escort accompanied him through a very trying march, during which His Excellency was impressed by their smartness and efficiency, and he also wishes to thank all ranks for the trouble they took to secure his comfort.'

On His Excellency's return to Ottawa, he forwarded, through me, a gold pin to each member of his escort, who keenly appreciate the high honour conferred on them.

I cannot close my report without referring to the grant of the North-west medals of 1885 to the members of the force who were in the territories on duty at that time, but did not happen to be under fire. An invidious distinction has been wiped away and a great injustice righted.

Since assuming command, I have had the loyal support and ready assistance of all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. BURTON DEANE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, N.W.T., November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report of 'D' Division for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the favourable season last winter the country generally has been blessed with unusual prosperity. The winter losses in calves and cattle were very light and the calf crop so bountiful that one prominent rancher has said that he thought some of his steers must have dropped calves.

The weather withal has not been enjoyable, as it has gone from one extreme to the other without any warning. A terrific wind squall from the north west set in for a few minutes between 8.30 and 9 p.m. on the 9th March. It blew a brick chimney off one of the officer's quarters: it blew in a large window in No. 1 stable; it blew in and demolished the doors of the paint shop. The posts of the pasture and corral fences were broken off short in several places, and one of the hay stacks was thrown over and an estimated amount of fifteen tons of hay scattered on the prairie. We gathered this up and rebuilt the stack, but from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons had gone beyond recovery.

The landlord of the buildings at Mosquito Creek occupied by our detachment had recently repaired them, and the new roofs were blown off bodily.

A few days prior to this, a strong Chinook had set in and broken up the rivers, which were flooded by an ice jam near Lethbridge. This rapid thaw caused the railway and traffic bridge over Willow Creek to be washed away on March 11, and railway passengers on the 13th were transferred in baskets, to and fro, from the train on either bank.

On June 7, in response to a pressing telegram from Sergt. Cotter, Inspector Irwin went to Cardston to try a case. A man had made some filthy remark in connection with the name of some young lady who was visiting there from the United States—how such a remark could have reached her ears I am at a loss to understand, but at any rate she made her slanderer kneel down at the muzzle of her revolver and make her an ample and public apology, which 'on dit' he did without any loss of time. The young lady then contributed \$10 to the State coffers for assault.

At 11.20 p.m., on December 18 last, two men were reported lost between the railway station and town. Two constables were sent out to try and find them, but failed. The men turned up at 4 a.m. next day.

On March 2 a patient in the General Hospital, under treatment for alcoholism, ran away in his underclothes and came to barracks. He had given so much trouble that the authorities did not want him there any more. I saw and spoke to him in the presence of the medical officer, and he seemed rational and able to take care of himself. We sent him therefore to Haneyville, where he had some friends and money coming to him. About 6 p.m. on the 4th, the railway people reported that Wallace had not been seen since 4 o'clock that morning. A search party was sent out with a lantern: they picked up his trail and followed it until they found him about four miles from the station. He was then pretty well 'played out,' and was brought into our hospital and treated until well enough to be set at liberty.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The contingent from this division to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which left here by special train on January 14, deprived the force of the services of three officers, three staff sergeants, four sergeants, three corporals and twenty eight constables, including the Sergeant Major, the Quarter master Sergeant, Hospital Steward, and District Office Clerk.

On July 13, the Macleod Coroner was called to Pincher Creek to hold an inquest on the body of one Moses Murphy. The jury found that the deceased had died of heart failure hastened by exposure and dissipation.

An accident occurred on the railway near Blairmore on November 19, 1900, a heavy freight train ran into a stationary work train, and one McDiarmid was killed. The wreck of the caboose, wherein he was asleep caught fire and his body was burned to a cinder. Happily life was extinct before the flames reached it. The remains were buried at Lethbridge and the coroner there opened an inquest which is still proceeding.

On the morning of December 8, 1899, a fire occurred in the quarters occupied by the Sergeant Major through the overheating of a stove pipe in the high wind, but it was easily checked, the cost of repairing the damage not exceeding \$25.

On January 29, Mr. C. Grier's large stable in town was reported to be on fire at 3.10 a.m., and a party was sent from barracks, but the building together with one horse was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On May 15, Mr. J. Wilson, Indian agent of the Bloods, unhappily lost his only surviving son in the Belly river, while trying to cross it on horse back while it was in flood. The body was recovered three months afterwards by a party of Indians about twelve miles below the point where the accident occurred.

On September 15, Their Excellencies and suite came to Macleod from Lethbridge by special train. The original programme, according to which they were to proceed by road from Lethbridge to the Lower Blood Agency, was departed from in consequence of the unfavourable weather.

Some necessary team and saddle horses came here by the same train and a mounted escort under Inspector Irwin received His Excellency. About 11 a.m., the Vice Regal party started for the reserve, arriving there in time for luncheon, after which Their Excellencies attended a meeting of the Indians at which Mr. Laird the Indian Commissioner was present. The Indians speeches resolved themselves as usual into a question of 'more grub.'

A representative chief from the Piegans and one from the South Piegans were present. The weather was far from pleasant, rain falling at intervals throughout the day, but the programme passed off without a hitch, and the Vice Regal train pulled out of Macleod for Okotoks in the evening.

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CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of crimes in the Macleod district during the year:

Nature of Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, &c.
Corruption and Disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1	1
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—			
Vagrancy.....	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly conduct.....	60	48	12
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	7	7	
Keeping disorderly house.....			
Indecency.....	1		1
Offences against the person—			
Attempted suicide.....	1		1
Attempted murder.....	1		1
Rape and seduction.....	4		4
Assault.....	26	10	16
Offences against property—			
Killing cattle.....	1		1
Stealing cattle.....	4		4
Stealing horses.....	7		7
Theft.....	10	6	4
Bringing stolen horses into Canada.....	4	3	1
Housebreaking.....	4	3	1
Mischief.....	5	4	1
Offences against the Indian Act—			
Supplying Intoxicants to Indians.....	7	1	6
Drunkenness of Indians.....	46	45	1
Gambling.....	2	2	
Trespassing on the reserve.....	1		1
Having intoxicants on the reserve.....	1	1	
Offences against Customs Act—			
Smuggling.....	1		1
Offences against railways—			
Placing obstructions on Rails.....	4		4
Offences under N. W. T. Ordinances—			
Prairie fires.....	1	1	
Masters and servants.....	1	1	
Lord's Day observance.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	2
	208	137	71

Some of the above cases call for a little comment, and the first of them is that of attempted suicide, which was dismissed by the magistrates court and in which no charge should have been made. It was not made at the initiative of the police.

The case of attempted murder was sent up for trial, but it resolved itself into a case of self defence, wherein the accused wounded another with a knife. The Crown prosecutor entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The charge of seduction is 'subjudice' in the Supreme Court, the hearing having been adjourned until the next assizes, the defendant being at large on his own recognizances.

The three cases of rape as alleged are somewhat extraordinary, and were brought by the wife of a Blood Indian against three other Indians. I took a précis of the evidence which seemed to be conclusive, but a little later when taken into court, the woman denied that there was any truth in the circumstantial story that she had told me. The defence was to have been that she was a consenting participator.

Of sixteen cases of assault, five complaints were withdrawn and eleven dismissed by the courts.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

In *Reg. vs. Wells and Percival*, the charge wherein was killing a steer the property of King & Jones. The prosecution showed that the accused had killed an animal and that the hide thereof had been found in the pit of Well's latrine. Half of the carcase was found at Well's place and half at Percival's. Half of the head was found under a hen coop and half in a dung hill at Well's premises. The entrails were discovered at the back of a pig sty. At the trial on March 22 the defence produced as witness a brand expert. The unsavory hide in court consisted of three pieces purporting to represent the left ribs, a part of the brand being on each piece. The owners had traced their brand on these pieces of hide, but the expert deposed that one of the pieces did not belong to the other two, that the hair on it ran in the opposite way, and could not possibly have been growing when on the animal as was represented by the pieces in court.

The judge believed the expert's evidence and acquitted the prisoner, intimating that he did so with some regret, as it was quite clear from the evidence that they had killed an animal which did not belong to them. It is a noteworthy feature of this trial that the Crown endeavoured to obtain the opinion of one or more experts as to the validity of that offered by the defence, but there was not one who could be induced to go and examine the hide. No man will, if he can help it, be brought into conflict with the cattle stealing interests; he does not know what he may be caused to suffer by obtruding himself into somebody else's business.

Of the seven cases of horse-stealing wherein no conviction was obtained, two were thrown out by the examining magistrate, two were acquitted by the Supreme Court, and three are yet to be tried.

In *Reg. vs. Girard*, the accused was charged with having on December 23, sold to one Crawford, a certain mare, which he had in turn sold to Dr. McEachren for Strathcona's Horse on February 5, the said mare being the property of C. H. Chapman, of Lacombe. At the trial here on March 27, the defence put in the witness box one Erwin, who swore that his brother had traded the horse in question to the accused, receiving a mare and colt in exchange. This brother had gone to South Africa, and the judge said that although he looked with some suspicion on Erwin's evidence, yet the guilt of the accused was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and he acquitted him.

The three cases of horse-stealing still untried, are those of Wm Cutler, Herbert Glass and 'Nice Rider' or 'Handsome Rider.' Cutler was charged in March last, with having stolen two mares, the property of E. M. Crooker, of Lacombe. He was admitted to bail upon the judge's order, himself in \$400 and two sureties in \$200 each, and before his case came on for trial he left Canada for Montana and his bonds were escheated.

'Nice Rider' is similarly at large with a charge hanging over him.

Glass, having been similarly committed for trial and admitted to bail, failed to answer his name at the assizes in July, and his bonds were ordered to be escheated.

In former days there was not so much delay between the committal and the trial of the prisoner, and the present system does not meet the ends of justice, or serve the country's best interests. So many specious pleas can be advanced to procure the release on bail of a prisoner from confinement when his detention is likely to run into three or four months or possibly longer, and one person or another can always be cajoled into giving his security. The bondsmen in Cutler's case came to me and wished to resign their responsibility on his behalf, but I pointed out that that could not be done, unless the man himself put in an appearance, and he was said to be then in New Mexico. Although this young man's name stank in the nostrils of the whole country side, yet his bondsmen, business men of the town and neighbourhood, had no idea that 'it was loaded.'

The schedule shows four complaints of cattle stealing. Only one of these was investigated in court, that of 'Hairy Bull,' an Indian, and as, according to the evidence the animal might have been found by him on the prairie after having been killed by wolves or coyotes as pleaded by the accused, the magistrate dismissed the case.

The other three cases are very instructive and indicative of a growing evil in the country.

On the evening of November 30, 1899, Mr. C. Sharples complained to me that a four-year old steer of his had been sold to the Blood Agency and there butchered. He had obtained the skin with his brand on and brought it to me. Assuming, for the sake of

argument only, that this case was *mala fide*, the *modus operandi* was simplicity itself. The purveyor to the local beef contractor for the Agency provided so many head of cattle and drove them towards the slaughter house. The day being far spent and the end of the journey not near, it was decided to leave the cattle to the herder to deliver next morning. The herder of course went home to bed and the cattle were left at a spot where he would know where to find them in the morning. He found them all right, but one of them, more wide awake than the others, had strolled away, and Mr. Sharples' stupid steer, yearning for the pole axe, had wandered into the bunch and made the number correct. The herder could not be expected to distinguish one animal from another, and in the end, all Mr. Sharples recovered of his steer was his hide. With such an obvious 'doubt' staring one in the face there was no use taking such a case as that into court.

That is one way in which the business may be done by intelligent application.

It was at this time that I heard of the sale and slaughter of a steer belonging to a widow at Lethbridge, but she had accepted a post mortem cheque and so put me out of court.

On January 19, a warrant was issued for one C. Scott, a half-breed, whose mother lives on the South Piegan Reserve. He had driven three animals to Maunsell Bros. for sale. One of them, which was branded with an unrecorded brand, had fallen, he said, and broken its jaw while crossing the railway, and he suggested that it should be slaughtered at once. This was done, and he received a cheque for \$120 for the three steers. After the skin was off the animal, the butchers noticed that the block-j brand did not show on the reverse side of the skin as it appeared on the surface. Examination showed that the steer had been properly branded with the Cochrane Ranch brand, a C, and that the hairs had been pulled out so to complete the oval of the C and to add a tail to it, which Scott described as a block-j. Mr. Maunsell hastened to stop payment of the cheque and to consult his lawyer, who had an interview with Scott. The half-breed became alarmed thereat and rode off at once to Montana. When application was made to a police magistrate for a warrant, the culprit was beyond reach.

That is another way of doing the business.

The most impudent theft of the year, however, is yet to be described. About a week before Christmas, 1899, James Daly bought from W. I. Joll, of Moosomin, 24 head of gentle cattle, reared at Moosomin. Daly and Joll drove them to Daly's Ranch, and put them in the pasture for the night, it was too late to brand them that day. Next morning they were gone and a fall of snow had completely covered any tracks that they might have left. I did not hear of this until after the African contingent had started, in the middle of January. I saw Daly, who told me that the only person who could identify the stolen animals was the aforesaid Mr. Joll, of Moosomin, and he had been unable to get any trace of his herd. During the first week in February at Lethbridge, I was told by a stockman where the cattle were. He had ridden through a number of range cattle with which these evident strangers were mixed up. He said, moreover, that he had ridden along casually, without appearing to notice anything in particular, and had observed that somebody in the distance was watching him. I arranged a plan with Daly, and Joll came here. He travelled down the right bank of the Belly river—where the cattle had been seen, and looked through all the cattle in the neighborhood as far as the Little Bow, 20 miles distant. It was clear that the cattle had been moved. The state of the country, the weather, and my paucity of men and horses precluded my doing anything further, and Mr. Joll returned to Moosomin.

Daly became very indignant, and has talked freely of bringing an action against the Mounted Police, but whether for allowing him to lose his beasts, or for failing to find them, I know not. We know very well who stole the cattle, and who watched them with such care, but the thieves are in Montana and likely to stay there.

Of the four cases of theft unaccounted for, one complaint against a compatriot was withdrawn by a Chinaman: one case of stealing coals from the barracks coal shed was dismissed by the magistrates: one of stealing car wheels near Cardston was dismissed by the Supreme Court, and a similar charge against the same two defendants was found by the examining magistrates to be insufficiently proved.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

For bringing a bunch of stolen horses into Canada from Montana, Joseph Pocha was recently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

At the same assizes George McAllister and Henry Canning were, on their plea of guilty, sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to two years and three months imprisonment in the penitentiary on each of three charges, the sentences to run concurrently. On August 26, they broke and entered the shop of Mr. A. F. Grady, of Macleod, and stole goods to the value of \$204. On September 19, they broke and entered the same shop, carrying off \$73 worth of goods: and on September 21 they carried off a miscellaneous collection of plunder, valued at \$132 from the Hudson's Bay Cos'. warehouse here.

They had excavated a commodious space in a haystack at McAllister's mother's ranch, and there the stolen property was found. Constable Hay did some good work in ferreting out this repository.

Mr. Chatfield's jewellery shop window was broken at the time the half breeds were collected here for the commission, and thirteen watches were stolen therefrom. All but one were recovered, and that was carried off by a half-breed woman, who made her way to Montana before we could stop her, being an expert horsewoman.

Out of seven charges of supplying intoxicants to Indians, only one conviction has been obtained. It is increasingly difficult to obtain such convictions for the Indians will very rarely tell anything like the truth. An Indian was brought before me here the other day charged with drunk and disorderly conduct in town. He said that he had found a bottle of whisky by the road-side near the custom house. I remarked that during the seventeen years I had been in the country I had never found a bottle of whisky in the road, and rewarded his astuteness with three weeks imprisonment with hard labour. He wanted to pay a fine but I did not agree. This brings up a large question. I do not believe that fining an Indian for drunkenness has any deterrent effect at all. A specious plea is that the Indians would resent being treated otherwise than as white men, who are usually fined. The fining of an Indian means impoverishing their relations, who are called upon to find the money, and the punishment falls upon them rather than upon him. I have heard it argued inferentially that the government does not consider the drunkenness of an Indian to be of any importance by reason of the minimum penalty being fixed at only five dollars. It seems to me that where the extreme penalty for supplying intoxicating liquor to an Indian is so severe, viz., a fine of \$300 and six months imprisonment with hard labour the Indians should be made to realize their share of the responsibility. Forty five Indians have been convicted of drunkenness this year.

On January 20, I received from the Principal of the Indian Industrial School at Dunbow, a warrant for the arrest of a pupil who had failed and refused to return to the above Industrial School. 'Eagle Child' brought in his penitent son who agreed to return without the warrant being executed.

The case of smuggling, which was thrown out by the two magistrates on the ground that they could not find any *Animos furandi*, was that of Joseph Pocha, who drove a band of horses, some of which, at any rate, have been proved to have been stolen, and who, by avoiding main trails, etc., crossed the boundary, passed by the custom's officers at St. Mary's and Macleod, and travelled as far as High river before we could catch him. At his trial in the Supreme Court, his counsel, in his address to the jury made much of the fact, that the law they were being called upon to enforce, namely, that of bringing stolen property into Canada, was an unusual law, enacted mainly for the benefit of a foreign country. Life near the border would be hardly worth having if we had not some reciprocity in such matters with our neighbours, and I have always made a great point of cultivating it.

These horses that Pocha brought in were obviously stolen horses and I circulated a description of them in Montana. What is the result? Seven or eight head of Canadian cattle have been stolen from the range and sold to a butcher in Swift Current, a mining town near the boundary: the information was given us by people who need not have said anything about it, and as I write these lines, I receive a telegram from Sergt. Cotter, from Browning, in Montana as follows: 'DeWolf committed for trial at Helena—Grand Larceny.' Reciprocity has not been long in responding.

In December, 1899, Staff Sergt. Hilliard, at Stand Off, was appointed a preventive officer by the Custom Department, with a view to the enforcement of the Customs Act among the Blood Indians.

By letter of the 21st June, Supt. J. A. Cameron, C. P. R., Cranbrook, B.C., informed Sergt. Bertles, at Pincher Creek, that two days previously, the west bound passenger train had run into two ties placed across the rails on a sharp curve between Livingstone and Blairmore. A quarter of a mile further on a pair of push car wheels were placed on the track. Sergt. Bertles investigated the matter carefully and arrived, I think at the correct conclusion, namely, that the obstructions were not placed on the rails by a wrecker, for the cowcatcher disposed of the ties and the wheels ran ahead of the train until it stopped. It was almost certainly the act of a despondent section hand who feared that his services were about to be dispensed with and who thought to convince the authorities that they could not afford to reduce their staff on that particular section.

On June 22, Supt. Cameron wired to me that a cart wheel tire had been found across the track by the conductor of the east bound train, on the previous evening a mile and a half west of Kipp, and that an Indian had been seen in the distance walking south. Corp'l. Maylor who was sent to the spot, found some Indian hay camps in the vicinity, being on the Indian Reserve and the section man thought it probable that Indian children had hauled the tire on to the rails. As to the tire, I could not get any information, but a little later 'Piegan Frank' (who is an excellent scout) and I and a little Indian boy went to a spot on the Reserve, where a boy showed us how he and two companions, a little older than himself, had placed an iron brake shoe across one of the rails and put some stones in front of it. They then retired up the hill a little way to watch results, and the fun consisted chiefly of sparks. I had 'The Lizard' and 'Slapmouth' arrested and proceeded to hold a formal investigation. The boys and their relations were thoroughly frightened and the latter were most anxious to save their progeny from the penitentiary. 'Shines-in-the-night' now varied his previous testimony in some respects, while the other boys denied any knowledge of the offence. While, however, reading to 'The Lizard' what the witness had said, he blurted out it was 'Shines-in-the-night' himself who put the brake shoe on the rail, and that it took place last year. 'Shines-in-the-night' could with difficulty lift the shoe in court and certainly could not have lifted it last year, so the matter was settled by the parents of the children giving the Rev. Mr. Owen formal authority to receive them into his Mission School and to keep them there until they are 18 years old. To prevent any further mischief of the same sort, I stationed a scout to watch the railway across the Reserve so long as there should be any Indian camps in the neighbourhood, and there were no more complaints. A question arises, however, as to whether the time has not arrived when Indian children should be compulsorily sent to school.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of Non-Com. Officer and men employed on detached duty during the summer :—

OUTPOSTS SUMMER MONTHS.

Place.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Con-stables.	Specials.	Horses.	Ponies.
Pincher Creek	.....	1		1	2	7	
Big Bend..				3	1	3	
Kootenai . . . .			...	2		2	1
Stand off.	1	.....		2	6	6	
St. Mary's.....		1		3	1	6	1
Kipp					1		
Leavings..				3		2	1
Mosquito Creek..				2		2	1
Porcupines			1	1		2	1
Piegan				1	1	1	
Town Patrol . . .				1			
Herd Camp... ..				1	2	10	6
Cardston				1		1	
Lethbridge.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	
	2	2	2	22	15	44	11

The departure of the South African Contingents left us very short-handed —most of the detachments were left with one man as caretaker until the newly engaged recruits were fit for duty. The population of the Cardston District is said to have increased by nearly 1,000 souls during the year, and the incidents of Joseph Pocha's incursion and of the sale of stolen Canadian cattle to the butchers at Swift Current, as previously mentioned, shows how closely the frontier wants to be watched.

I submit that quarters for an officer should be built at Cardston where a small detachment of three or four men should be stationed. These could be increased if found necessary in future. A site for the barracks could probably be obtained on the Indian Reserve.

An officer at Cardston would have charge of St. Mary's and Big Bend detachments and the care of the frontier. The detachment at Boundary Creek was withdrawn in 1899, because the buildings were uninhabitable without \$300 worth of repairs, and the necessity of new buildings there might for the present be obviated by increasing the strength of St. Mary's detachment by two or even three men as a tentative measure. The Swift Current mining camp is very near, and it may be that Boundary Creek will have to be re-occupied in time to come.

The question of quarters and the expense of the erection thereof has to be considered, but I think it would be conducive to the welfare of the public service to have an officer stationed at Stand Off, with the care of the detachment at Kipp in addition to the supervision of the Indian Reserve, but this is not of so much importance as the stationing of an officer at Pincher Creek, who would have supervision of the Kootenai and Piegan detachments and the settlements along the railway as far as the Crow's Nest Pass. The Pincher Creek detachment has an extensive country to cover and six constables would be none too many.

Mr. Stewart, Chief Inspector of timber and forestry, asked me if I could help his department in the matter of forest fires, which they are particularly anxious to suppress. He suggested that if one or two constables could be stationed near the Foothills, his department would be willing to share the expense. Blairmore would be a good spot, but the men would have to live at the hotel, unless we were to pull down the log buildings at the Crow's Nest Pass and re-erect them elsewhere.

The detachments at the Leavings, Mosquito Creek and Porcupine Hills could be supervised from here, there being no central spot from which they could be more conveniently worked.

A new stable is required at Pincher Creek, the present one being in a dilapidated condition.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The division at present consists chiefly of recruits, who have on the whole behaved extremely well and evinced a desire to learn and do what is required of them. The small staff of non commissioned officers have proved themselves very efficient. Acting Sergeant Major Genereux and I shared between us the drilling of the recruits, he taking them to dismounted and arm drill and I took the ride and taught them as much of the Criminal Law and their duties as peace officers as time and circumstances allowed. Inspector Irwin's time has been largely taken up with magisterial work ; Inspector Burnett's with veterinary work, and I have had to dispose of myself between here and Lethbridge to the best advantage.

I am sorry to say that we have lost one member of the Division by death, viz., Constable Edward Feltham Shepherd : he had served in the force for about 15 years, and formerly a trooper in the Scots Greys. He died suddenly in his room at the Veterinary Hospital at about 6.30 a.m. on the 7th September from heart failure. He was apparently in rude health and the best of spirits at the time.

HORSES.

The subjoined table shows the gain and loss of horses during the year.

Gain.		Loss.	
Purchased	13	Cast and sold.	11
		Died.	1
		Destroyed	2
		To South Africa.	38
		To other divisions.	2
		Handed over to Mr. Kirball	2

TELEPHONES.

A telephone line to Stand Off would be a great boon and a saving of time and labour, via Stand Off is the easiest way of communicating with the Southern Detachments, and communications to and fro are constantly passing—Indian scouts riding backward and forward every day.

The distance is eighteen miles or rather more in high water time, and no matter how slight the occasion for a message it has to go by despatch. A good deal of this could be done away with and the corresponding saving of two scouts wages would pay the cost of the line in one yea

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On March 24, a small fire was reported to the south of the railway track about two miles from barracks, and a party from here put it out. A careless smoker was supposed to be the cause.

A small fire became visible on November 2, 1900, at the West Macleod Junction, and was extinguished before it had any time to do mischief. Sparks from a passing engine were supposed to have started it. The section men were engaged in burning fire guards at the time.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. BURTON DEANE,
Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. BURTON DEANE, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR, —I have the honour to render my report of 'K' Division for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The long expected water trickled along the irrigation canal into Lethbridge on the morning of September 5, and therewith, there can be little doubt an era of prosperity set in, not only for Lethbridge, but for the whole of the surrounding district.

The same skilled farming which has contributed to the yield of over sixty bushels of wheat to the acre at Cardston may be expected ere long to produce not less remarkable results nearer home.

Within the last few days a narrow gauge railway has been completed for the thirty miles between Sterling and Spring Coulee, touching at Brandley and Magrath and terminating for the present at a point about sixteen miles from Cardston. It is an interesting reflection for the traveller on the aforesaid road, that about one mile north of the point where St. Mary's River railway crosses, a coulee known as the Nine-mile Coulee, there is a remarkable feature of the North American continent. It is that of a swell on the prairie, and as I can add nothing to the special illustrated edition of the *Manitoba Free Press*, I quote, verbatim, from their issue of October 6 last. The report therein says that 'this swell is so slight that the surveyors found its rise to be but eighteen inches above the prairie, on which it is a wave scarcely noticeable to the eye. This slight swell measures 229 feet across. If you stood on its eighteen-inch crest and threw half a cup of water towards the north-west, it would fall upon a water-shed draining eventually into the Hudson's Bay. The remaining water in the cup you could throw to the south-east upon a water-shed draining into the Missouri and down the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.'

Sterling and Magrath are prosperous villages with populations of 350 and 400 respectively, and good crops have already been raised there. A doctrine of the Mormon Church is, that a bishop, to be of any use, must be able to give his people any advice they may require to enable them to turn their energies to the best account. It follows, therefore, that he must be a good farmer, and the friendly rivalry between Sterling and Magrath is watched with much interest.

Brandley has only just sprung into existence, and Spring Coulee is emerging from infancy. The indications are that there will be a great influx of settlement next year, and some police supervision will be required. It was reported to me last January that yearlings off the range were being stolen and sold as beef in Sterling by a well known firm of cattle thieves, but in the then paucity of men, I had no means of dealing with the matter.

A foreman in the mine named Lewis Davies was accidentally killed on January 11, by being caught in the steam fan at No. 2 shaft. The coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death.

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The Lethbridge Coroner, Mr. T.D. Higginbotham, is now holding an inquest on the body of a railway employee, named McDiarmid, who was recently killed in a collision at Blairmore. The wreck of the caboose in which the deceased was asleep, caught fire and the body was burned beyond recognition. There seemed happily to be no doubt that life was extinct before the flames reached the body.

CRIME.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, etc.
Corruption and disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals, &c.—			
Vagrancy.....	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly conduct....	19	19	
Using threatening language. ...	1	1	
Indecency.....	1	1	
Offences against the person			
Seduction.....	1	1	
Assault.....	12	8	4
Offences against property			
Theft.....	8		8
Horse stealing.....	4	2	2
Cattle stealing.....	1		1
Mischief.....	3	2	1
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	4	3	1
Drunken Indians.....	3	3	
Offences under N.W.T. Ordinances			
Public health.....	4	4	
Sunday observance.....	3	3	
Total.	66	49	17

There are no very serious crimes comprehended in the foregoing schedule. A young half breed from Montana began a career of horse stealing, by picking up horses on the prairie and selling them to unsuspecting miners, but that career has been closed for the present. He was recently convicted on two separate charges, and a third charge was held over until the next assizes only because a material Indian witness mistook the date fixed for the sitting of the court, and did not arrive here in time to give his evidence. The prisoner is under sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The cases of theft wherein we have been unable to obtain a single conviction are as follows:

1. A brakesman on the C. P. R lost \$30, out of the pocket of his trousers, hanging up in his caboose. He was unable to say whether the money was lost at Medicine Hat, at Lethbridge or on the road between those places. We followed up such clues as he gave us, but without success. He was to have given further particulars, but did not do so.

2. A bridle was lost from the McKenzie House while the owner was asleep and admittedly the worse of liquor. We could never find it.

3. A man in town complained that he had lost his horse and had seen it in the possession of a Frenchman, who proved to us that he had bought it from an Indian for ten dollars. We told the owner where his horse was and he went and took it.

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4. A Chinaman charged a compatriot with stealing \$32 from him in his house. The prisoner was acquitted in the Supreme Court.

5. Some money, \$40, was stolen from the safe of the Lethbridge House, the safe being left open for about 15 minutes, during the temporary absence of the acting clerk. The cash drawer was abstracted bodily. This was not reported to the Police for upwards of three hours after the theft had occurred. The money was in ordinary bank bills and we could not trace it, although we arrested a man who had had no money prior to the theft and was able to buy drinks afterwards. Payment was stopped of three cheques that were in the drawer. The suspected man was held in custody for about three weeks, and, on discharge by a magistrate, left the country.

6. A small thermometer was stolen from the A. R. & C. Co. on the night of March 6. Loss was reported on the 8th instant. The thermometer was unprotected and open to any one to take, that wanted it.

7. A man while in custody here awaiting trial for supplying liquor to an Indian, complained, on his release, that some articles had been stolen from his house during his absence. This was in June. At the last assizes at Macleod, two men were charged with having stolen these articles and were acquitted.

8. On August 3, a man reported that \$38 had been stolen from his pocket while asleep in bed in the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He awoke in the night and saw a man standing by his bed, with a lighted candle in his hand. There was not sufficient evidence to justify the magistrate in committing him for trial. It transpired afterwards that the man in question had served six months in Nelson jail for a similar offence. We learnt from a fellow prisoner here, after the accused had left the country, that he had admitted stealing the money, but we could not at that time complete the case against him.

The cases of mischief include a charge of tampering with the signals in the mine, the offender in which was committed for trial and admitted to bail, but did not appear for trial.

The case of cattle stealing should have been tried at the last assizes here, but was adjourned until next March in consequence of our not having been able to serve a subpoena upon a material witness, who has evaded service thereof. The case in question is instructive, and is as follows:—A resident of Lethbridge owns a certain heifer which he handed over to the care of the town herder. This animal wandered into the herd of a dealer who imports and retails young stock, and was by him sold to a rancher with several other head of his own. His attention was called to the fact of the animal being claimed by another, but he took no steps to verify ownership and the heifer was included in the sale. The owner heard of it and laid a charge of theft, which I considered to be well founded and sent the case for trial, with the result before stated. People outside of the stock owners and the police have little idea of the extent to which systematic cattle stealing is carried on. I heard of a case where a steer belonging to a widow had been sold and butchered, without her knowledge or consent, and was in process of making inquiries when the owner received a cheque for the value of the animal. As I have more to say on this subject in my report of 'D' Division, I need say no more here, except to emphasize the necessity of having more numerous and fully manned detachments in the country, which is now being settled along the line of the irrigation canal.

I found it necessary in April last to enforce the full provisions of the Public Health Ordinance. A patient who was under treatment for diphtheria, broke out of the isolated hospital three times, and on the last occasion, made his way to Coutts where he was arrested. In default of payment of a fine of \$100, he underwent three months imprisonment in our guard room, where special arrangements had to be made somewhat to our inconvenience.

INDIANS.

The Indians give less trouble than white men, and indulge in very little drunkenness about here. I have made it a rule to punish a drunken Indian with imprisonment instead of a fine, and whether or not the result is attributable to that circumstance, it is a fact that the number of such offences during the past year can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of N. C. officers and men employed on detachment duty during the late summer:—

	Sergeant.	Captains.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Scouts.	Horses.
Milk river ridge.....		1	1			4
Coutts	1		1	1		6
Writing on stone		1	1			4
Pendant d'Oreille			2			4
St. Mary's			1		1	1
Total	1	2	6	1	1	19

These numbers are all that I have been able to provide. The withdrawal of the men for South Africa left me so short handed that the Milk River Ridge and Little Bow detachments had to be closed and at Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and St. Mary's, one constable only was left to take care of government property. As men become available I hope to have not less than 4 men at each place. I have formerly pointed out that less than three men at a detachment are of no use. There are times when two men at least are required to go on patrol, or to perform a certain piece of work and then at least one must remain to look after the government property, &c., &c.

The collector of customs here reported in March, that according to his information, parties were entering Canada by the old Benton trail and evading payment of duty. I was unable to obtain any information to substantiate the rumour, but it was not an improbable event, as the detachment which supervised that trail had gone to Africa and I had no means of replacing it.

CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Ten N.C. Officers and constables went to South Africa in January last, and a more capable lot of young men it would be hard to find anywhere. Eleven horses accompanied them.

The call for volunteers for Strathcona's Horse in the following month still further reduced our strength, as the services of 6 constables were accepted.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPT. OF CUSTOMS.

On May 19, a report reached me at Macleod from the collector of customs that one Tom Jeffries was said to have entered Canada by way of Pendant d'Oreille Coulee, with 126 horses and had evaded payment of duty thereon. Inquiry showed that Jeffries with four mounted men, a wagon, camping outfit, and 126 horses, some of them mares in foal, arrived at Pendant d'Oreille on May 8 and said he would like to make his entry at Maple Creek. Constable Kunzle told him he must go to Coutts. Jeffries demurred on the ground that it meant an extra 100 miles of journey for his young colts, and that the north side of the river had been swept clear of feed by a prairie fire. He sent a man to Coutts, however, to ask if the horses could not be inspected where they there were. The answer came back 'No' and Jeffries said he would return whence he came and did so.

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THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Their Excellencies and suite arrived here by special train from British Columbia about 6.15 p.m., on September 13, accompanied by yourself and myself.

Corporal Mathieu and eight constables with two four horse teams and fourteen saddle horses, left at 8.30 p.m., for Sterling (twenty miles distant) to go into camp there for the night. A heavy rain overtook them soon after their departure and continued all night, with thunder and lightning. One of their tents which had been previously pitched, was ripped up by the wind, and during the night, two of their horses, frightened by the thunder, broke away and were next heard of at Coutts, fifty miles distant. About 9.15 a.m., next day, in falling rain and threatening weather, the Vice-Regal party left for Sterling in the A. R. & C. Co's. special train. Their Excellencies attended a meeting of Mormons there, while we got the transport and saddle horses ready. In a very little over two hours we covered the twenty miles between Sterling and Magrath, through driving rain the greater part of the distance, and on arrival there it was a little disconcerting to find that the Mormons had given up all idea of expecting Their Excellencies in such weather and had eaten the elaborate luncheon which they had prepared. However, the resources of their hospitality were equal to the demand upon them, and in due time we negotiated the twenty three and a half miles between Magrath and Lethbridge, in about 2½ hours, arriving at 7 p.m. His Excellency rode all the way, and Her Excellency the last 10 miles or so.

In consequence of the bad weather, our team horses, being required to drive from Macleod to the Blood Reserve next day, were attached to the Vice-Regal train, and left here about 9.30 a.m. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the transport provided.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline and conduct of the men has been, on the whole, good. This post has been undermanned, and that of itself has given rise to some little dissatisfaction. The recruits from the east, of whom ten have joined the division, have done very well. During such days in each week as I could be spared from Macleod, I drilled them in the *manège*, and taught them the fundamental principles of the criminal law, procedure, &c. I have found, however, in my experience that this can only be done imperfectly, unless each man be provided with a manual, which he can study and refer to as occasion may require, which can be handily carried in a pocket, and which he should be able to produce whenever it may be called for. I do not know of any existing manual which is quite suitable for the Mounted Police, but such a one might be very easily prepared, and I am, if considered necessary, quite willing to take it in hand.

DESERTERS.

Reg. No. 3606, deserted from detachment at Coutts on May 5, whither he had been sent a few days previously. He had only recently joined and had impressed me very favourably as being willing, capable and intelligent. He permitted himself once to drink a little more than was good for him, and an uproar was heard one evening near the guard-room gate; the guard ran out and found Fleming embroiled with five civilians, some of whom were scattered about the ground hors de combat. His explanation was that they had jeered at the colour of his coat, and he felt bound to show what he could do. Being a good teamster, who was then much wanted on the Milk river, I sent him to Coutts, but the only explanation he ever gave of his desertion was that he was ashamed of himself for having got into trouble.

Reg. No. 3498, deserted from here on September 19. In common with the rest of the men, he was required to pull an extra pound at the time of the Governor General's visit, and thought proper to show his dissatisfaction by taking another man's pony off the prairie and riding south.

Reg. No. 3356, deserted from here on April 1. He had a night pass and boarded the south bound train a short distance from town, and was out of our jurisdiction before

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we knew anything of his movements. He went south with a married cousin and his wife, with whom he had been on intimate terms here.

HORSES.

We have received three remounts during the year. We contributed the eleven best horses we had to the Canadian Mounted Rifles. We have destroyed six—one for glanders, and five for old age: one faithful old servant died of old age, in harness, at Coutts: one has been transferred to 'Depot' Division, and sixteen have been cast and sold. Including a team of 'D' Division which is working here, we have now thirty horses left on our strength.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have all the saddlery and harness that we require in our present strength, and it is in serviceable condition.

BARRACKS.

Approximately, the sum of \$175 has been expended here during the year in connection with general repairs to barracks, building fences, &c. This includes a porch built on the front of the commanding officer's quarters.

The sills of all the barrack buildings require to be renewed. In some places they are very rotten and the floors are affected in consequence. The barrack rooms too, require to be painted inside. They were ceiled some years ago in order to prevent the plaster from falling down, and the ceiling has now assumed a very dingy colour and the rooms are dark.

TELEPHONES.

With the help of the three long distance instruments which we have just received we may expect the Lethbridge Macleod telephone to be of some useful service. Hitherto, owing to the supply of old and obsolete instruments, it has cost a considerable sum in repairs.

The telephone line between Lethbridge and Cardston is in a condition that is dangerous to the travelling public. The poles are down, and the wire blocks the trail in many places. The line was never fitted with long distance telephones so that it has never been of much use to us, but a line in good working order, with branch stations to our two detachments on St. Mary's, would save a great many horses legs. As I reported last year, Mr. Card had calculated the cost of repairs and new instruments to be \$670 and he said if the government would pay half, he and his people would contribute the other half in labour.

In any such arrangement as that it may be taken for granted that the care of keeping the line in order will devolve upon the government and the police could do it, if thought advisable. The line cannot be allowed to remain in its present condition, and I am writing to Mr. Card about it in view of the representations that have been made to me, and if the government do not deem it expedient to take the line over, it had better be removed before loss of life is occasioned thereby.

CANTEEN.

The canteen here is in a very flourishing condition. The legitimate use of a canteen has not been properly appreciated in the past. It was never intended that the men of to-day should tax themselves in order to lay by a store of profit for the enjoyment of their successors of to-morrow. Having \$500 deposited at interest in the savings bank, we are in a position to pay cash for everything we buy. The men recently decided to buy an edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* now being issued by the *Daily Mail*, London, and sent a draft for £17 sterling to that end.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

A prairie fire was reported on March 30 last, and Corpl. Loggin was sent out to investigate. He found that it was about eight miles from town and surrounded by trails, so it was allowed to burn itself out, no appreciable damage having been done : a careless smoker was probably the cause.

During the month of April, prairie fires were very much in evidence to the south and south-east. They were apparently started by engines of the Canada and Great Falls Railway, and the country to the eastward of that line, lying before the prevailing winds, was burnt bare. We had no means of handling them at the distance.

On the evening of April 2, Corpl. Loggin and three constables, with the help of some settlers, put out about four miles of fire which was burning about three miles from town.

On April 6 a settler reported that his holding had been threatened by a fire which was started by the Canadian Pacific Railway section men, to protect a number of ties. He declined to lay a formal complaint, and as his was the only evidence available, it was not possible to proceed further.

Sergt. Brymner, of Coutts' detachment, reported that about noon on July 22, a fire was seen burning about six miles north of his station on the west side of the railway. He got some men together and succeeded in putting it out in about twelve hours, after it had burnt a strip of country two miles wide and ten miles long. It was apparently started by a passenger train. I communicated with the General Manager of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, who informed me that the railway employees had strict orders to stop their trains and put out any fires they might see along the right of way, that the section men were burning fire guards, that his company were ploughing additional fire guards and that the smokestacks of the engines were fitted with the best obtainable spark-arresters, which were carefully examined at the end of every trip.

Sgt. Brymner reported another fire on the evening of July 30, which started by a train between Milk Ridge and Coutts, swept over townships one and two of ranges thirteen and fourteen, and travelled over the boundary line into Montana. The wind was so great that it was impossible to control the fire.

On August 21, a prairie fire was reported to north-east of Lethbridge, and the air became dense with smoke. The exercise ride of recruits was sent in that direction and met a cowboy who knew where the fire was and who told them that it was 25 miles distant. It was extinguished by rain that night. Origin unknown.

On about November 8, a prairie fire was started to the south of the town in the Milk River Ridge country, and under the influence of a high wind travelled fast and far. It was about thirty miles from here, and is believed by haymen to have been started by some one carelessly throwing a lighted match on the ground. We had no means of coping with it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Commd'g 'K' Div'sn.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMAND-
ING 'G' DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of "G" Division, and the district under my command for the year ended 30th of November, 1900 :—

The year just past has been a most eventful and important one in the annals of the division. Early in January last, four (4) non-commissioned officers, nine (9) constables, with eighteen (18) horses, the pick of the Division, left to join the 2nd Batt. of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, then being mobilized at Regina for service in South Africa. Again, early in February the division gave one officer and a bugler to Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa. I was employed recutting and buying horses for both corps.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district generally is in an improving and growing condition. A large number of emigrants have arrived and settled in various parts of the district, and the outlook is that the coming year will see them arrive in larger numbers : they are generally of a good class, especially those coming from the United States. The crops were very heavy and the yield would have been immense, and quality first class, had we not had a snow-storm on August 25, (a most unusual occurrence such as had not happened in the seventeen years I have been stationed in this district), this storm laid the crops flat to the ground and owing to their being so heavy and nearly all ripe and fit to cut they did not rise again, added to this the force of the wind twisted the grain in all shapes making it very difficult to cut, thereby causing a lot of waste and loss and injuring the quality, however, in spite of all this the yield and quality is turning out much better than was expected. The appearance of the crops during the growing season was a revelation to the newcomer and delegates from the States.

From all I can learn the government creameries are giving every satisfaction, the patronage and output having increased considerably during the past year.

The fur catch has been fairly good, \$175,000 worth having been sold in Edmonton exclusive of what was obtained by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Owing to the extremely high water of the past year, which was in this similar to the preceding one, very little washing for gold could be done and only \$4,000 worth was purchased by the banks. The large dredging company, which operates on the Saskatchewan near Edmonton, the shareholders of which reside in London, England, will have next season three large dredges on the river, also, a steam tender ; these dredges are fitted up on the New Zealand principle, which has been so successful in that country and which is expected to give good results on the North Saskatchewan river.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the weakness of the division caused by the departure of so many of the men for South Africa, many of the detachments were for the time withdrawn and the following at present maintained.

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EDMONTON.

One non-commissioned officer, three constables, two special constables and five horses.

ST. ALBERT.

One constable and one horse.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse.

LACOMBE.

One constable and one horse.

FORT CHIPEWYAN

One non-commissioned officer and an Interpreter.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables, one interpreter, two horses and three ponies.

PEACE RIVER LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable, one interpreter and two ponies.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

The detachments of Red Deer and Innisfail were handed over to 'E' Division in October last.

PATROLS.

On January 23, Corpl. Trotter left for Fort Resolution, having with him one interpreter, and two Indian witnesses, who were returning to their homes after giving evidence in the Sabourin murder case, and three dog teams. He took with him a small mail, he proceeded by, and visited, the following places—on the patrol, viz., Lac La Biche, Forts McMurray, Chipewyan and Smith.

On February 3, Sergt. Anderson and special constable Laboucan left with six ponies and three jumpers for Peace River Landing, via Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake, carrying with him mail for these points. He was directed to inspect the detachments, bring in reports and returns, take stock of horses, material and stores. This non-commissioned officer returned off this patrol on March 16, his ponies being in good condition. He reported that the snow was deep and the roads heavy in the northern country so that he found travelling very difficult. Patrols also visited the following places, but always with some definite police duty to perform, such as making arrests or looking after suspected parties, viz., Saddle Lake, Edna, Manawan, Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Goodfish Lake, Vermilion Lakes, Crooked Rapids, Victoria, the Galician and German settlements. The detachments on the C. & E. visited the following places at irregular intervals during the year, viz., Bittern Lake, Pigeon Lake, Beaver Lake, Buffalo Lake and Pine Lake; around these points are large settlements.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were detailed and attended at the treaty payments at the different agencies in my district, viz., Hobbema, Stony Plain and Saddle Lake Agencies. The payments were reported as having passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division during the past year has been fair considering the number of specials employed, and recruits engaged. One constable was dismissed the force during the past year.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both mounted and dismounted, was carried on when possible and all available men were put through target practice both with carbine and revolver.

LECTURES.

The usual lectures were discontinued after the departure of the men for South Africa.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality.

RECRUITS.

During the year two recruits were engaged. Two men who took their discharge in the Yukon were re-engaged, fifteen recruits were received from depot, and five non-commissioned officers were re-engaged and one non-commissioned officer and one constable discharged by expiration of term of service. Three men were transferred to the Yukon and one to 'D' Division, Macleod.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, the only contagious disease being one case of mumps.

DEATHS.

I am sorry to say that one death occurred in the division from abscess of the liver, viz., Reg. No. 3622 Const. Percy Chesley.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this division during the year.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are not in the condition they should be, this is caused by the best and most serviceable having been transferred to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, leaving nothing but old ones with the exception of six. During the year, one horse died, two were destroyed, five remounts were purchased in the district, seven stout ponies for the northern work were also purchased, ten horses were received from Calgary, six of them being transferred from 'E' Division and four being remounts.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in as good a condition as could be expected considering the long time they have been in use.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

I supplied thirty saddles to the Canadian Mounted Rifles. I have been supplied with ten new double cinche saddles. I have fourteen saddles to condemn. I am of the opinion that the force, as the old saddles are condemned, should be supplied with a lighter and different pattern, as I find that the present style is both too heavy and cumbersome, the girthing being both unhandy and difficult for recruits to properly adjust, which causes horses to be laid off duty from sores, &c., which should not be.

The harness is in good condition generally, but three sets will be condemned and two or three extra sets will be required to replace harness sent north for use of detachment there, and one set handed over to 'E' Division.

The repairs to harness and saddlery are at present done by a local civilian saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, but two buckboards will be condemned which I should recommend to be replaced by two light wagons built to order in Edmonton, as I consider that they will be more serviceable and suitable for the work required than buckboards.

FORAGE.

The contract price of oats this year, owing to the wet season, is dearer than last year.

Hay, also owing to the same cause was scarce and difficult to obtain, but was cheaper than the previous year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph service has a wire running from Edmonton east, via Battleford to Qu'Appelle with offices at Fort Saskatchewan village and Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria and Saddle Lake in this district. A wire is still in use from Father Lacombe's Half-breed colony at Egg Lake north.

The barracks at Edmonton are connected with the barracks at St. Albert by telephone.

I think that the time has arrived when the government telegraph service should be extended to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, via Athabasca Landing.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all hose appliances, &c., is kept in a small building in the centre of the barrack square, and in close proximity to all the buildings, except the hospital. A tank which holds 2,500 gallons of water, is situated under the engine house, and is kept full from a well close to it and under the same roof. The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, &c.

Two hundred feet of additional hose is required, as present quantity will not reach hay corral. As I do not consider our present supply of water at all adequate in case of fire, I would suggest and strongly recommend that a windmill be supplied and erected near the river below the barracks, which would force the water into the present tank and in addition furnish the general supply of the post. This would be cheaper and more satisfactory than to attempt to deepen the present well, owing to the quicksand, and would render unnecessary the employment of a water cart man.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Saskatchewan river water is still used for all purposes here and at Edmonton. There are two wells at this post but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

ROADS.

This year the roads in the district could not very well be worse. The spring floods carried away a good many of the bridges on the small creeks, although some of them were renewed and some repaired a great amount of work will be necessary next season. In some parts of the district, especially east and south-east of here the road allowances were completely under water in some places for considerable distances, due solely to the unprecedented rain-fall of the past year.

BRIDGES.

The new Edmonton traffic bridge was formally opened on May 24 last. No new ones were built this season except in places where the old ones were carried completely away by the spring floods.

FERRIES.

There are seven ferries in operation in this district, viz., one at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked rapids, one at Fort Saskatchewan, all of which are over the Saskatchewan river. On the road leading to Lesser Slave lake over the Swan hills there are three, one on the Athabasca river, near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine, one on the Pembina river, and one over the narrows at Lesser Slave lake, the two first ferries were very little used this season, as on account of the abnormal wet season the most of the traffic in that direction was via Athabasca landing.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in some parts of my district. Grave complaints were made from time to time in the vicinity of Lesser Slave lake and district about the large quantities of liquor being imported in there, and that drunkenness prevailed to a great extent among the native population, while I have no doubt but that a certain amount of liquor went in there, yet from the small number of police in such a large tract of country and they being handicapped for want of a resident magistrate, I think that the law, as well as it was possible under the circumstances, was enforced. You are well aware, from your early experiences in these older parts of the territories, of the difficulties of enforcing the prohibitory liquor law, even when we had better facilities than those existing at Lesser Slave Lake.

There were nine cases of selling, importing, or having liquor illegally in possession, out of which eight convictions were obtained, fines being imposed ranging from \$50 to \$100.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW AND TYPHOID FEVER.

I am glad to report that as far as I am aware cases of glanders are becoming rare in the district, three cases only having been brought to my notice during the past year. Lumpy jaw also seems to be dying out, no cases having been reported or dealt with. Cases of black leg also were fewer than in previous years. Typhoid fever amongst horses has been particularly prevalent in all parts of the district.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The influx of new settlers during the year has been large. Numerous parties of delegates, particularly from the United States, have visited the district, and they generally expressed themselves as being impressed with its capabilities as a farming country, and its suitability as a new home for the people they represented. I am not informed as to the sales in other parts of the district, but \$275,000 was the value of the agricultural implements disposed of in Edmonton.

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RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The establishment of new ranches is going on, several having been started, and others contemplated, particularly in the Vermilion district, which owing to the facilities for obtaining hay is eminently suitable for this branch of agriculture. Cattle and horses do well in all parts of the district and are increasing in numbers.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery industry, I am informed has been in a more flourishing condition than ever, more farmers than ever giving them their patronage and seemingly well satisfied with the results, although this has not been the very best season for cream, on account of the great amount of wet weather.

GAME.

Duck, geese and prairie chicken were very plentiful this year. Elk and deer are said to be very plentiful also.

FISHERIES.

As far as possible with our limited strength, the police have rendered every assistance to the fishery overseer when called upon. Owing to the action taken to protect fish during the close season there is no doubt but that fish, and particularly whitefish, have increased.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment is in good order and repair and is sufficient for our present needs.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We have a few iron cots at this post, but more are required as we are still using wooden ones. The rest of the furniture is complete.

IMPROVEMENT TO BARRACKS.

Slight repairs were effected by our own carpenter where necessary, who also performed the following work. The old guard-room being in a very bad and insecure state it became absolutely necessary to make the following repairs, the guardroom was re-floored throughout, the portion under the cells and foundation was filled in with stones and a double floor with sheet steel between was laid, and cells re-constructed. The kitchen and part of roof of the Inspectors quarters was raised, re shingled and sheeted inside.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

The sergeant's quarters and mess building requires new foundation, new sleepers, floors, raising two feet and to be sided, the cost of which including the building of new chimney and repairs to kitchen would be about \$450. The old guard-room, having been repaired inside during the year and a jail built as proposed at Edmonton, might do for the coming year if I was allowed about \$100 to re-shingle it and do other necessary repairs. Nearly all the buildings require painting outside as it is over six years since they were gone over, about \$200 would be required for material and labour. The stable floor will during the coming year require repairs, and the drainage requires attending to, I think about \$250 would enable me to make the needed repairs and put the stables in good shape.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, several cases of horse stealing was reported, but only one conviction was obtained.

No relief to half-breeds was given by me during the past year, neither have any cases of destitution been brought to my notice.

RAILWAYS.

There is at present only one railway in operation in my district, the Calgary and Edmonton, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and great improvements have been made along this road during the year. There are now four trains weekly each way.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men now at headquarters, the canteen is at present closed.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on August 31 of this year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to say that this year prairie fires were unknown in Northern Alberta, the two convictions obtained as shown on the classified summary, being in the Athabasca district. I am afraid that next year if it is at all a dry year great suffering will be entailed from this cause, as the great influx of settlers the last two seasons, who through inexperience will be liable to start fires, coupled with the fact that a great many of the settlers will start fires purposely to do away with the rank growth of willow which owing to the extreme moisture of the two last seasons has spread to a great extent completely preventing the growth of grass.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the past year was 64,921. By dog trains 1,450 miles.

CRIME.

I am glad to say that there has been no crime of a very serious nature during the past year, although there has been an increase in the total number of cases dealt with, there being a total of 308 as against 234 last year.

There were six cases of cattle stealing, all of which were either thrown out by the Crown prosecutor, or when brought before the judge they were dismissed. It appears to be next to impossible to get a conviction for cattle stealing as if cattle are really stolen they are generally destroyed at once and no trace left of their disappearance, and I am also of opinion that in many cases of alleged cattle stealing the animals have simply strayed and in many instances to my knowledge turn up some time after.

There were fifteen cases of horse stealing out of which there were six convictions. In the others there was a certain colour of right which showed that there were no legal grounds for bringing such charges. As a matter of fact there have been but few flagrant cases of horse stealing. In such a large district where there are such a large number of strays, men may come into possession of such strays without the intention of stealing them, and even if they did, under the circumstances it is a very difficult matter to prove. A settler sees a horse round his place, probably running with his band, this goes on for a year or more, no one comes forward and claims it, after a time he takes him up and works him, then comes along the owner, the settler refuses to give up the horse, or horses, as the case may be, a charge of horse stealing is laid, the settler arrested and committed for trial, and then the judge generally dismisses them.

An Indian was arrested and taken to Calgary for horse stealing, he was brought before the judge and the case was dismissed, he was immediately re-arrested and brought back to Wetaskiwin, where, he was arrested in the first place, and committed on a similar charge, he was brought before the judge at the last sitting of the Supreme Court and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

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Henry Lennie and Jean Baptiste Faucheneuve were arrested at Edmonton on a warrant from Wetaskewin and Leduc for straight cases of horse stealing, and each was sentenced by Judge Rouleau to five years in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary on two separate charges.

Two persons, Stefan Ludwig and Lasko Slewinski were sentenced to terms in Regina jail for house breaking, the first receiving three years and the second two years respectively, on October 24 last, by Judge Rouleau.

There were confined in the guardroom at Fort Saskatchewan eighty-six prisoners and at Edmonton seventy-seven, making a total of 163, of these nine were lunatics, eight were sent to Brandon, and one to the General Hospital at Edmonton, where he recovered. At the present time there is one prisoner undergoing a twelve month sentence for theft in the Fort Saskatchewan guardroom.

The following is a classified summary of the cases dealt with during the year :—

CLASSIFIED Summary of cases in the 'G' Division District for the year 1900.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn and Not Tried.
Corruption and disobedience—			
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	
Escaping from custody.....	1	...	At large
Misleading justice—			
Perjury.....	3	1	2
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.....	6	5	1
Drunk, disorderly and creating disturbances.....	61	57	4
Using threatening language.....	4	3	1
Unnatural offence.....	1	...	Insane.
Attempting to procure defilement of women.....	4	...	4
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	4	2
Offences against the person—			
Rape.....	1		1
Seduction.....	2	1	1
Neglect causing bodily harm.....	1		1
Assault.....	51	29	22
" (aggravated).....	4	1	3
Offences against property			
Shooting cattle and horses.....	3	1	2
Horse stealing.....	15	6	9
Cattle stealing.....	6	...	6
Theft.....	23	18	5
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1	1
Housebreaking to commit an indictable offence.....	2	2	
False pretenses.....	5		5
Forgery.....	1	Awaiting trial	
Arson.....	1		1
Fraud.....	1		1
Offences against the Indian Act			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	12	10	2
Cutting timber on reserve.....	3	3	
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1	
Taking liquor on reserve.....	1	1	
Running away from Industrial School.....	4	4	
Offences under the N.W.T. Ordinances			
Prairie fires.....	2	2	
Master and servants.....	9	6	3
Liquor ordinance.....	16	12	4
Indian drunks.....	2	2	
Insanity.....	9	8	1
Game ordinance.....	8	8	
Miscellaneous.....	16	5	11
Having liquor illegally in possession in the prohibited territory	12	11	1
Mischief.....	8	2	6
Total.....	308	295	102

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

On April 18, Indian Commissioner Macrea with an escort consisting of one sergeant and five constables left by the overland route to Lesser Slave lake for the purpose of paying treaty in the northern district.

On April 23, Mr. A. C. Talbot arrived at Fort Saskatchewan for the purpose of re-surveying part of the police reserve, as soon as the work was completed he returned to Edmonton.

On May 11, a man named Tenon Champagne living about five miles from Fort Saskatchewan, was killed by lightning. I sent out our doctor and a party of police to investigate. The doctor reported that the man died from the effects of lightning, and on his report the coroner decided that an inquest was not necessary.

On June 19, the body of an ex-constable named Jones was found floating in the river. This man disappeared in November, 1899, he was supposed to have fallen through the ice when attempting to cross the river during the time it was unsafe. An inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict of found drowned, the body was too much decomposed to determine how he came by his death.

On August 5, in accordance with instructions received, Sergeant Rudd, four constables, one team and three saddle horses proceeded to the Galician settlements at Wostock for the purpose of establishing a quarantine, a virulent form of scarlet fever having broken out there. They remained on duty at that place until the 6th September, when all signs of fever having abated they were withdrawn.

On October 19 His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Strathcona, accompanied by Lady Minto, and attended by his staff, he was met by an escort of police, commanded by myself, consisting of seventeen non-commissioned officers and men, one four-horse and two double teams. I believe that His Excellency expressed himself as pleased with his reception and the attendance shown him.

There have been several cases of accidental shooting during the year, two in the neighbourhood of Edmonton in which death was self inflicted, one at Lacombe caused by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of another party. The verdict brought in by coroner's inquest in above cases was death by accident.

An Indian named Napau-eau, at Lesser Slave lake, was killed this spring by his companion while out hunting. Corporal Phillips investigated the case, and it appeared that he was shot and killed through his companion mistaking him for a moose.

In conclusion, I have again to point out that the strength of the police in this district is not adequate to its needs, this should be apparent, when the large increase of population is taken into account, and also the large amount of territory to be covered; another thing that increases the difficulty of performing police work in this district, is the polyglot nature of the population, as many as four different interpreters being called into requisition some days.

To be really efficient, this division should be made up to at least one hundred men or over, there would then be enough men always at headquarters to ensure proper discipline being maintained, which under present circumstances is next to impossible to do.

The outlook is that the work of the police in this district will from this time out daily increase.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Supt., Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, 'A' DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending this date.

Having been absent from the district from December 24 last, until July 2, I shall be entirely dependent upon the records in the office for any information of occurrences during that period.

The hopes of ranchers and others were this year raised by a very early spring, which following upon a mild winter gave promise of live stock being early ready for the market. Spring may be said to have commenced on March 9, when the snow had entirely disappeared, and after that date very little ice formed.

Cattle came through the winter in good condition, and although the almost entire absence of rain during the summer ruined any grain, or other crops that were put in the ground, and the grass was very short and backward, they still kept putting on flesh, and the cattlemen say of a better and firmer quality than if the growth of herbage had been more luxuriant and rank, thus making them better suited for shipment early in the season.

There was practically no rainfall during the spring and summer, and this though apparently advantageous to cattle running on the range, placed the ranchers at a great disadvantage as regards their hay crop, and excepting on irrigated land, or about the borders of sloughs, there was absolutely none to be cut until after the rains commenced in August, then the growth was very rapid, but owing to the almost daily showers during August and September and the first half of October, great difficulty was experienced in getting the hay cured when cut, and should this prove to be a hard long winter, many of the ranchmen are likely to find themselves short of feed.

A table of exports and imports of live stock is attached which shows a large increase over former years, and as the prices realized were rather better, a large amount of ready money came into the district, considerable of which is replaced in the industry in the purchase of stockers. I have not been able up to the last moment to obtain the figures of live stock shipped from, and imported into, the Medicine Hat sub-district from the local stock inspector, and the Canadian Pacific Railway freight books having been destroyed by fire in their shed last summer I am unable to obtain accurate information from that source. The number, however, exported is said to be slightly increased over last year and would be probably in the neighbourhood of 5,000 head.

EXPORTS.

From	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.
Maple Creek.	5,604	176	1,493	48,980
Medicine Hat.				
Wash.	150		2,187	54,934
Swift Current.	2,347	29		
Rush Lake				
Star				
Total	8,111	205	3,680	105,914

IMPORTS.

At	Cattle.	Horses.		Sheep.	Bulls, Thorough- bred.
		By Rail.	By Road.		
Maple Creek.	4,285	84	856	40	32
Medicine Hat					
Wadsworth					
Swift Current	279	1			
Rush Lake	1,588	433			
Stettin					
Totals	6,132	538	856	40	32

CRIME.

One hundred and forty-seven (147) cases were heard by magistrates in this district since December 1, 1899.

The case of attempted murder occurred at Medicine Hat in June, 1899, and was the result of a quarrel between two stonemasons employed there, both foreigners. The man Van Hyden who was arrested, having become enraged at his co-worker went after him with a knife and was promptly knocked down by a blow on the head with a stone hammer and arrested on information laid. He was committed for trial, and the case called before sittings of Supreme Court at Medicine Hat on November 2, the complainant not appearing, Van Hyden was released on his own recognizance to appear at next session of the court to be held on February 2, when the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Leon Hogue and Joseph Dechene were arrested at Medicine Hat on November 7, 1899, charged with wounding with intent to cause greivous bodily harm, Richard Hill, a bartender at the American Hotel. In the fracas which ensued, Hill had his leg badly broken ; the prisoners were committed for trial and were held in our guard room until February 2, when they were taken to Medicine Hat for trial, convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. Judge Scott taking into consideration the fact that they had already been imprisoned for three months awaiting trial.

The case of cattle stealing was one of our own men : Ex-Reg. No. 3383 Const. H. R. Forsyth who was on duty in the village. He sold to the local butchers a steer with a very dim brand, which turned out to be the property of Mr. John Lawrence, sr., of Fish Creek.

Mr. Douglas, the stock inspector, found the hide of the animal at the butcher's shop and ascertained that it had been purchased from Forsyth, and informed Special Constable Paterson of the fact, who obtained sufficient evidence in a short time to warrant him in laying all the facts before the officer commanding.

Constable Forsyth, who was at the time a patient in hospital undergoing treatment for a bullet wound, accidentally inflicted by himself in the leg, was placed under arrest and had a preliminary examination before Inspector Harper, J. P., on January 27, being defended by Mr. P. J. Nolan, barrister, of Calgary, whom he retained. The accused was committed for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction, which was held at this post by Judge Scott on April 26, when a conviction was obtained and the prisoner sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment with hard labour in the provincial penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

The case of shooting and wounding was adjudged, by the J.P. who tried the case, to be the result of an accident through careless handling of firearms.

These were the most serious cases coming to our notice, as will be seen by the summary attached, of which by far the greatest percentage were under the Vagrant Act, and a large number of these were half-breeds coming into the district for scrip payments

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The district ordinarily is a peaceable and well behaved one, although there are some parts of it wherein, as I suggested during the past summer, it would be advisable to place a man to look after illegal handling of stock.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in 'A' Division District for the Year 1899.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, Withdrawn and not Tried.
Customs Act—			
Breach of	1	1	
Contempt of court.....	2	2	
Offences against religion and morals, &c.			
Vagrancy	13	13	
Drunk and disorderly	44	43	1
Creating a disturbance.....	3	3	
Abusive language.....	7	4	3
Offences against the person—			
Assault	10	8	2
Attempted murder	1		1
Refusing to support wife and family.....	2		2
Shooting and wounding	1		1
Wounding with intent	2	2	
Offences against property—			
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	1		1
Cattle stealing	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		1
Theft	9	3	6
Offences against public order—			
Carrying loaded firearms.....	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing ride	8	8	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	4	3	1
Indian drunks.....	2	1	1
Offences against N.W.T. ordinance—			
Liquor ordinance.....	6	3	3
Masters and servants.....	8	4	4
Penal	1		1
Municipal	8	7	1
Insanity.....	3	3	
Stray animals.....	3	2	1
Brand	2	1	1
Prairie fire	3	3	
Total	147	116	31

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Complaints are still reaching us from settlers of the number of American cattle straying, or being ranged on this side of the line.

Formerly, when line riders were employed, it was possible to abate the nuisance to some extent, but during the past summer the division being so short handed, the detachments were kept busy with purely police matters, and nothing could be done towards keeping them back.

The length of boundary attaching to this district is considerable, lying as it does between Kennedy's crossing of Milk river and a point to the south of Snake creek, about 138 miles in all. With the detachments which there are, namely Ten-mile and East End, with three men each, and Farwell, with one man, the impossibility of riding it with the object of turning back American cattle can be readily understood.

Kennedy's crossing lying some fifty-five miles from Ten-mile should, I think, be made part of the Lethbridge district, being quite close to the Pen d'Oreille detachment.

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CUSTOMS.

At this port of entry the collections amounted to \$2,734.93 principally on horses imported from Montana, on 614 of which duty was paid, and 242 were entered free as settlers' effects, making the total number brought in 856 head.

Besides which, a bunch of 119 head of horses was seized by direction of the collector of customs at Lethbridge from Thos. Jeffries for an infraction of customs regulations, and subsequently released by the same authority on Jeffries making a deposit of \$500 to cover amount of duty.

A seizure of some 4,000 head of sheep was made under your instructions upon a letter to you from the Inspector of ports, Winnipeg, during October, south of East End detachment. The sheep were being herded on this side of the line; they were held for about two weeks and released by order of Commissioner of customs, the parties interested guaranteeing the expenses of seizure. There had been other bunches there making 20,000 in all. These had got away before our men reached there.

CONDUCT.

With two or three exceptions the conduct of members of this division has been very good.

HARNESS.

We have in the division eight sets (cart), three lead, two single, thirteen sets wheel (heavy), and six sets wheel (light). This is more than is actually required for use, but before recommending any to be condemned, I would like to have a competent man go over all of it and select that in the best condition, and put it in thorough order.

HEALTH.

Health of Division during the past year has been very good.

HORSES.

Since the departure for South Africa of the 2nd C. M. Rifles, in January last, this division has been almost crippled for want of horses, both saddle and team. All of our best animals were taken, and the best horses taken out of our teams so that it was a difficult matter to get a pair matched in those left behind.

Recently the division received seven remounts purchased in the district, and two horses were transferred from Calgary.

The present strength of Division in horses is forty.

Six horses were cast and sold by public auction in the village on Oct. 27, and realized fair prices, and two of the militia remounts not accepted by police were also disposed of.

I am badly off for team horses, and amongst the animals offered for sale, both at his place and Medicine Hat, none of that class were suitable.

INDIANS.

There are a few stragglers (Crees principally) in the district, they reside near Medicine Hat and in the vicinity of this post, there are also a few near Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing.

A census was taken recently for the information of the Indian Department when the number found in the district was 128.

They are as a general rule peaceable and well disposed to work if employment offers, but should there happen to be a chance to obtain liquor they will embrace the opportunity.

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Four cases of supplying liquor to Indians were tried before magistrates in the district and three convictions obtained, in two of which a fine of \$50 was imposed, in the other which came before Mr. W. R. Abbott, J.P. and myself we sentenced the offender to six months imprisonment with hard labour in Regina jail.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

During the earlier part of this year there was considerable difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies for issue ; this was doubtless owing to the large influx of recruits and has been in a great measure remedied since October, and with the exception of a few articles, the kits of N. C. O.'s and constables of this division are at the present time complete.

DRILL.

During the early spring the division was very low in strength, and no drill was done ; but after the first reinforcement of recruits arrived in May they were drilled, both mounted and dismounted on alternate days.

Latterly drill has been gone on with under Sgt. Brooke twice weekly.

TARGET PRACTICE

was commenced on September 3, and continued as opportunity occurred until the morning of September 12, when during the course of the practice two or three accidents occurred through defective ammunition of Dominion Cartridge Company's make of 1896. Two or three links of carbines were broken, and in one case the shell of a cartridge broke off at the shoulder and half of it passed through the barrel with bullet.

On my reporting the matter to head-quarters, I was instructed to discontinue the practice until further orders. Afterwards, when American ammunition was supplied, very severe weather set in, and I was unable to carry the practice to completion.

Of the men stationed at head-quarters of division as many as possible were put through the course, but it was impossible at that late date to have all fire, or to get the men in from detachments for the purpose.

TRANSPORT.

We have in possession of division, one ambulance ; six double buckboards ; one light spring wagon ; two single buckboards ; two platform wagons ; one half spring wagon ; ten lumber wagons ; three heavy bob sleighs and four light bob sleighs and one jumper.

QUARANTINE.

The district has been quarantined for mange during the past year and all cattle shipped have been inspected by our veterinary N. C. O., or a veterinary surgeon appointed and employed for the purpose.

I am glad to be able to report that since last winter there has been a great decrease in the number of cases found suffering from this disease, not from any lack of vigilance on our part, but the disease, from having been treated by the owners of mange cattle when found and from climatic causes, has greatly abated.

In this immediate neighbourhood and in the eastern portion of the Cypress hills not one case has been observed since spring opened.

On the spring round-up in June there were at least 15,000 cattle gathered within a radius of 40 miles of this post, every one of which was clean, while on the Medicine Hat district round up only seven head with mange were found, and two with lumpy jaw, these latter were destroyed, and those with mange handed over to their owners for treatment.

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The two dipping stations which were taken in hand last year and all but completed in the fall, have not been finished, and consequently not used, as treatment of cattle in small numbers can be done more economically by hand.

A few cases of mange have been discovered since spring round ups, in the Josefsburg and Medicine Lodge sub districts. These were examined by Veterinary Inspector Hargrave and quarantined on the owners premises.

During the past year only 15 head of cattle were found with lumpy jaw, which is not 5 per cent of the number found in 1898. Two imported thoroughbred bulls were tested for tuberculosis and reacted, they were both destroyed.

There has been practically no disease amongst horses in the district, an old mare was reported to our veterinarian and treatment requested for a cold, on examination tuberculosis was suspected but she died before a test could be made.

An Indian pony was found with glanders north-east of Medicine Hat and destroyed on June 13, owner could not be discovered.

S. Sergt. Coristine rendered his report on quarantine matters for the Department of Agriculture on November 1, and I forwarded it in due course to you.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

In reference to the buildings composing the original Maple Creek barracks erected in 1883, I would bring to your notice that something should be done at as early a date as work can be commenced in the spring. They require to be raised and placed on a solid foundation, preferably stone, which can be procured from the hills about here.

The buildings in question are those fronting on the Barrack Square, viz.: Commanding officers' quarters, orderly room, division office, sergeants mess, stables, Q. M. store, and men's barrack rooms with mess room and kitchen in rear. The wooden blocks upon which the sills of these buildings were set at the time they were erected have completely rotted away, and the sills instead of being clear of the ground and sound are now resting upon the earth and are fast rotting, the result being that the floors are all much higher in the centre than round the outer walls and have allowed the outer walls of the building to settle to such an extent that there is a ridge in the floors sloping outwards in nearly all of them.

With this settling going on it is impossible to keep the plastered walls and ceilings from cracking and falling off.

DETACHMENTS.

There has been no change in the location of any of the detachments since last report: they are situated at Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile, Farwell, and East End in the Cypress Hills, and Medicine Hat, Maple Creek Town Station, and Swift Current on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Medicine Lodge consists of one sergeant and two constables, it is a large and well settled sub-district and includes the Josefsburg German settlement to which place patrols are made weekly, the party remaining there over night.

Ten Mile is composed at present of two constables and one special, the latter of whom with the others has been given notice of his impending discharge and will be replaced by another constable: they have a large extent of boundary to look after, besides the settlements in Four Mile Coulee, and along Battle Creek.

At Farwell, for the past year, one special constable has been stationed alone, he has also received notice and will be discharged in a short time, there is not very much patrolling to be done at this place.

East End has 3 men, (one special, also to be discharged) quite a large number of settlers have moved into that sub district within a radius of 15 miles of the post, some of whom are northern half-breeds who returned to Canada from Montana for scrip payments.

A post office was established recently on Frenchman's Creek, nine miles from the detachment.

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I do not consider that Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile or East End are up to their required strength, to properly perform the duties and make efficient patrols, and in my opinion, Farwell should also have an additional man, this is more especially the case during the winter months, when patrols are ordered to consist of not less than two men, with the number of men, however, now at my disposal, I am not able to reinforce any of them.

INSPECTIONS.

The division and barracks were inspected by yourself on Oct. 12, including the stores and offices, and the various books and accounts were examined.

The post is inspected daily by the acting orderly officer and weekly by the officer Commanding.

Medicine Hat detachment was inspected once per month by the officer then in command, up to July, after that by the acting Sergeant-major, and by myself on Nov. 16.

The detachments at East End and Ten Mile, were inspected by the acting Sergeant-major in September and October, but owing to there not being another officer in the post, I was unable to get around the detachments since I returned off duty in eastern Canada in July.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co., on contract, have been of uniformly good quality.

I was not able to work a satisfactory contract for the supply of butter, since July last, and bought it as required, nearly all from the Dominion Government Creamery Station.

The new scale of rations came in effect on Nov. 1, last, and the additional articles supplied are much appreciated by the men.

The contractors for the supply of hay at this post had a hard time getting their stacks completed, owing to the heavy and long continued rainfall during the haying season and consequently, bad roads afterwards, I recommended an extension of time which you granted.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

During December, 1899, a call was made for volunteers from this division, to join the 2nd Batt. Can. Mounted Rifles, then in course of organization. Fifteen Non-Coms. and men volunteered out of whom six were accepted, these left for Regina on January 6, taking with them eighteen police horses, the best in the division.

The officer then in command, by instructions of the commissioner, purchased a number of horses from the settlers for use of the corps, these were also shipped to Regina.

During the later part of January, Lord Strathcona's Horse was being organized, for which also volunteers were called. The call met with a hearty response. Five Non-Com. officers and constables were accepted and left for Ottawa early in February.

Later, Inspt. Harper volunteered and was accepted, leaving for Ottawa on March 5.

Of course all these Non-Coms and men leaving, left the division at a very low strength, and a few specials were taken on to fill some of the gaps, but until the end of May the work was done under a great many disadvantages, then eight recruits were transferred from headquarters, which relieved the situation somewhat.

I trust it may not be long before an Inspector and a larger complement of N.C. Officers be sent here. I have found it very inconvenient being the only commissioned officer, not alone as regards the police work but also as a Justice of the Peace.

Additional Non-Com. officers I require for the detachments.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,

Supt., Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMAND-
ING DEPOT DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, December 10, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my annual report for the Head Quarters District for the year ended November 30, 1900.

I took over the command of this division and district a few days prior to the leaving of the 2nd C.M.R. for duty in South Africa.

The greater portion of Eastern Assiniboia has been prosperous during the past year. The good harvests and fair prices of 1897 and 1898 enabled the farmers to pay off most of their liabilities, and in many instances to have a comfortable balance in the bank. The proceeds of the harvest of 1899 has brought more money into circulation and business has been good.

A large number of settlers have come into the district and country generally, many with considerable means, which has also added to the prosperity of the country at large.

The cattle trade is growing in importance yearly. Horses have increased much in value.

CRIME.

There were several cases of serious crime in the district during the past year : one of murder at Moosomin, where one John Morrison killed five persons with an axe. The motive of the crime was perfectly clear from the first. The murderer after completing his awful work, attempted to ravish the remaining member of the family, a girl of 15 years : he afterwards attempted suicide but failed, was arrested, and is now under sentence of death. There was no evidence whatever of insanity. After his sentence he admitted the crime and told the story of how it occurred. The story differed in no way from the theory of the Crown during the progress of the case.

Another serious case was the shooting of one Indian by another during a drunken-brawl at Fort Qu'Appelle. The murderer is still at large. An accomplice is in jail awaiting trial. We hope to secure the murderer before long. He is at present out of the district.

On the whole the list of crimes is long and shows almost every form of it. Among the worst were the following cases :—

One of carnally knowing a girl under 14 years, attended with such circumstances that the prisoner was sentenced to five years and ten lashes.

One of several cases of horse stealing in which the prisoner was sentenced to two terms of five years each.

One where the mother being delivered of an illegitimate child, in order to conceal the birth, threw it into a well immediately after birth. Through the medical evidence being weak as to the exact cause of death, she was charged under Sec. 240 of the C.C. and sentenced to 23 months imprisonment.

One case—now pending—the prisoner, a young girl is charged with having poured a poisonous mixture down the throat of an infant, causing the death.

Nearly all cases reported have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the conviction of the guilty parties : but there are still some where so far we have not been able to do this. Many of the cases require time and skilled work, not always available.

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Owing to the depleted condition of the force from the calls made upon it by the Yukon and South African Service, the scarcity of practised hands was felt.

These causes threw more work on those who remained, notwithstanding, every effort was made to bring guilty parties to justice.

In connection with this subject, I would beg to bring to your notice Staff Sergt. Fyffe, Corpl. McIlmoyle, Corpl. Callaghan, and Const. Crigan for good work done by them during the past year.

CERTIFIED Summary of Crime in the Headquarters District for the Year 1900.

Crimes.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Not Tried.
Corruption and disobedience—			
Escaping from justice.....	1	1	
Rescuing cattle from pound-keeper	1	1	
Misleading justice—			
Perjury	2		2
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—			
Vagrancy	16	9	1
Drunk, disorderly and creating a disturbance	76	72	4
Indecency.....	3	1	2
Fighting in public	2	2	
Offence against the person—			
Rape	2		2
Assault, common.....	41	27	14
Murder.....	3	1	2
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1		1
Seduction of girl under 16 years.....	2		2
Wife beating.	1	1	
Offences against property, &c.			
Horse stealing and cattle stealing.....	18	3	15
Theft.....	29	12	17
House breaking	2		2
Fraud.....	4	1	3
Forgery.....	2		2
False pretenses.....	6	1	5
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1	
Damage to property.....	9	7	2
Killing cattle.....	1		1
Arson.....	1		1
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	22	13	9
Indian drunks.	5	3	2
Taking liquor on reserve.....	1	1	
Holding dance.....	2		2
Trespassing on reserve.....	1		1
Liquor in possession.....	5	3	2
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing rides.....	6	6	
Offences against North-west ordinances—			
Prairie fires.....	6	4	2
Masters and servants.....	18	13	5
Liquor ordinances.....	10	9	1
Fisheries.....	2	2	
Neglecting to put out fires.....	4	4	
Insanity.....	13	13	
Illegally practising medicine	3	1	2
Cattle at large.....	2	2	
Excessive charges for impounding cattle.....	3	2	1
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2	
Neglecting to support wife.....	1		1
Miscellaneous offences against ordinances.....	6	4	2
Total	330	222	108

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escorts for treaty money were provided, and constables remained at the different reserves during treaty payments.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both foot and mounted has been carried on without interruption. Instructors were much needed as most of the best men had gone with the C.M.R.

With few exceptions all went through the annual course of target practice. The figure of merit was not high, though some good scores were made. Some of the recruits had not fired a rifle before the practice began.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been carried on as usual with good results. It seems to me that a regular patrol should be carried on along the United States boundary between Wood Mountain and Manitoba.

A special patrol was sent out through some of the Indian reserves, north-east of Regina. It consisted of one officer and sixteen men. It had a good effect on the Indians, who had an idea that the police had all gone to South Africa.

LECTURES.

Lectures on the duties of the mounted police were given to the men by the officers at regular times.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is fair. In my opinion the examination of recruits by civilian medical men is not sufficiently strict, and in some cases would appear to be indifferent if not careless.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kit issued is good.

RECRUITS.

Owing to the number of trained men joining the 2nd C.M.R. and Strathcona Horse, a great number of recruits were required to fill the vacancies caused; 309 men joined at different periods during the summer months.

HEALTH.

In the early part of the summer season there was much sickness among the men, consisting of diphtheria, measles and mumps. The medical officer will no doubt go fully into the causes.

Vigorous measures, under the direction of the medical officer, were taken and the diseases stamped out.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine at this post is in good working order. Pails filled with water are kept in each barrack-room. Fire drill parade is held weekly under an officer.

ROADS.

Whether the roads in this district are good or bad depends altogether on the weather.

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BRIDGES.

The streams in this section are well bridged ; the chief trouble is in getting on to, and off, the bridges in wet weather.

LIQUOR.

The ordinance regulating the sale of liquor is good ; the carrying out of it is another matter. Constant evasions of the law occur. It appears to be difficult to convince the average license inspector that licensed dealers require any looking after.

GLANDERS AND LUMPY JAW.

Glanders has been prevalent among horses in this district, also lumpy jaw amongst cattle.

The principal veterinary surgeon, North west Mounted Police, will go fully into these diseases in his report from a professional and scientific standpoint, being in his special department.

SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENT.

There has been a large emigration from Ontario, the United States, Germany and other parts of Europe. Many of these brought cattle, horses and implements, as well as considerable cash. Many settled to the north of the Canadian Pacific railway. A great number have homesteaded between Rouleau and Regina. The country along the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is filling up rapidly. The Doukhobors have done well, being a quiet, law-abiding set. They are good settlers.

CREAMERIES

Are established at several places and have been very successful. The quality of the butter turned out is very good.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are obsolete, but kept clean. Repairs are made by the armourer sergeant.

There are at this post one M. L. 9-pounder field gun, and one M. L. 7-pounder brass field gun.

DESERTIONS.

Five desertions occurred during the summer. Being recruits they got home sick, not being made of stern enough stuff to stand the knocking about of the first three or four months.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery are in fair condition, but renewals are necessary from time to time as well as repairs.

TRANSPORT.

The remarks on harness and saddlery are applicable to the transport.

CUSTOMS.

At Wood Mountain post, 333 horses have been entered for duty, and \$2,061 collected, 2,000 lambs on which \$500 was collected, eight settlers had goods and chattels valued at \$4,927.50.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been good, though not over plentiful, owing to wet weather in the fall. Oats are high this year.

HORSES.

The best horses of the division were taken for duty in South Africa, but these have now been replaced with a good class of horses.

Forty-eight were taken by the C.M.R. from this division, forty-seven were purchased for this division, fourteen cast and six colts raised in the division, taken on. Mileage of horses of Depot division from December 1, 1899, to November 30, 1900, 144,360 miles. This mileage is not so great as the previous year's, owing to so many of our horses being transferred to the Militia Department, but taking into consideration the scarcity of horses in Depot division during the past year, and the fact of their being for actual patrols only, no post work being shown, I think it will compare very favourably with past years.

Some thirty-three horses left here on September 12, for Prince Albert as escort for the Governor General on his trip north. They arrived back in Regina on October 11, having performed their work remarkably well. The round trip was over 600 miles.

GAME.

Feathered game is plentiful and the game laws are well carried out.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires were very prevalent and destructive in the spring months from the long continued drought.

This fall the district has been free from them, owing to the wetness of the season.

DEATHS.

Two deaths have occurred during the year. On January 12, Corporal Lindsey committed suicide.

On September the 19, Constable G. Saunders, Reg. No. 2112 died suddenly of heart failure.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The men's barracks are very comfortable. The south block has had a stone foundation built under it. The north block was thoroughly cleaned after the outbreak of sickness, newly painted and kalsomined.

The officers' quarters are very cold and not worth spending any money on and are unfit for habitation, with the exception of those occupied by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been good, the men being mostly recruits.

CHANGES IN THE DIVISION.

Officers joined.....	3
Officers transferred from depot.....	1
Officers transferred to depot	3

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

Constables engaged for term of five years	309
Special constables engaged	46
" " discharged	48
" " present, temporary duty	13
Transferred from depot.	206
Transferred from other divisions to depot	20
Re-engaged	17
Discharged by purchase	13
Discharged at expiration of term of service.	8
Discharged by dismissal	—
Discharged by authority	2
Desertions	5
Suicide	1
Died (Const. Saunders)	1
Killed in South Africa (Const. Lewis)	1

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the out posts in the Head Quarters District at present.

Name.	Officers.	N.C. Officers	Constables	Interpreter.	Total.	Horses.	Remarks.
Moosomin	1	1	2		4	1	
Whitewood			1		1	1	
Wolseley.			1		1	1	
Qu'Appelle.		1	1		2	2	
Moose Jaw.			1		1	1	
Yorkton			1		1	1	
Saltcoats.		1	1		2	3	
Pelly.			1		1	1	
Estevan			2		2	2	
North Portal		1			1	1	
Oxbow			1		1	1	
Fort Qu'Appelle			1		1	2	
Kutawa			1		1	1	
Nut Lake			1	1	2	2	
Roseau River.			2		2	1	
Moose Mountain			1		1	1	
Wood Mountain		1	3		4	5	
Willow Bunch			1		1	1	
	1	5	22	1	29	31	

Since November 30, 1900, two stations have been established for the protection of Crown timber limits other than those noted in the column of remarks, viz.:—Riding Mountain, one constable and one horse; Turtle Mountain, one constable and one horse.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,
Supt. Comdg. Depot Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, CALGARY, December 1, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M.P.,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally has had a most prosperous year. Calgary has made a most wonderful advance. Many new and handsome residences have been built in addition to a number of fine business blocks; rents have increased twenty per cent and it is impossible to find a vacant house.

Business men report a splendid year's business; there has not been a single failure during the year.

Owing to the continuous wet weather during July, August and September, the crops to the north have not turned out as well as expected. Crops to the south are reported good.

The ranchers have had a splendid year. Owing to the mild winter of 1899-1900 their loss has been nil, and the calf crop excellent. Beef cattle have commanded good prices and ready sales. A very large number of dogies have been imported from the east and Manitoba; they, I am told, do well on the ranges, and give good return on the investment.

The price of horses has increased and ranchers are again turning their attention to breeding, which for several years, owing to the low prices, has been neglected. Although Calgary is the centre of the ranching country, it is surprising to find so few horses suitable for police purposes, or army remounts.

More settlers have come in during the past year than any previous year, and appear to be of a good class.

CRIME.

There has been a slight decrease of magisterial cases during the last twelve months over the preceding year, as per the attached schedule. Only the following cases call for any special mention:—The Queen vs. T. A. Quigley, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Nelson Hagel, near Red Deer, was, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, on December 28, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, with hard labour, at Stony Mountain. The prisoner's sister, Mrs. Nelson Hagle, wife of the deceased, was charged with being an accessory after the fact. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and His Lordship therefore dismissed the charge against her. As the above-mentioned crime was committed in Supt. Grisbach's district, I presume this officer will report fully on it.

On September 3, Geo. H. Williams, *alias* John Winters, was arrested on the charge of the attempted murder of one Eugene McClellan, of Calgary. It appears that McClellan was enticed by a supposed friend to go for a walk over the Elbow River, on the night of September 1, when almost out of the city limits and away from any

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dwelling houses, he was attacked from behind and bound hand and foot, robbed and then thrown in the Bow river. The perpetrators being afraid of attracting attention fled, as they thought their work was complete: however McClellan managed to free himself, the cord around his feet gave way and he reached the shore in a very exhausted condition. When found by the police he was almost out of his mind. Two days after one G. H. Williams was identified by him as one of his assailants, he was arrested and committed to stand his trial. He was brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott on October 10, and honourably acquitted, there not being the slightest evidence against him. The informant, McClellan, was charged with perjury in connection with the case and committed for trial: he is now awaiting trial in the Calgary guard-room.

On the night of November 7, James S. Huggard, a rancher of Nose Creek, was found near his hay camp murdered. Two bullet holes were found, one in his head and one in his chest; his skull had also been battered with an axe. A party of police were at once dispatched to take charge. I went out with the coroner early next morning. A jury was empaneled and after viewing the body and surroundings, it was taken to Calgary for the inquest. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses the jury brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by two bullet wounds fired by some person, or persons unknown.

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest went to show that one Francis Hansfield Smith had threatened the life of James S. Huggard, and from other suspicious circumstances I ordered his arrest on suspicion. He is now in the guard-room awaiting trial on the charge of murder. Up to the present time we have made no other arrests.

There was one case of indecent assault and a conviction obtained. In this case it was a little girl nine years of age who was assaulted by one G. Keefe on the Calgary race track on May 24. The child's screams attracted the attention of some pleasure seekers who gave the alarm, the child's father being one who took part in the chase and assisted in capturing the perpetrator of this dastardly act. He was committed for trial the following day and the case proven against him at the Supreme Court: for this offence he received two years in Regina jail.

There were seven cases of horse stealing sent for trial and only one conviction obtained; this was a boy of about fifteen years of age. He was sentenced to fifteen months hard labour at Regina jail.

In the above cases four of the offenders were small boys. Two were Indians who at the preliminary examination before me acknowledged the theft and described how they had stolen them, the direction they took, &c. The horses were recovered at Innisfail by the police and handed back to their respective owners: but notwithstanding this they were acquitted.

Another case was a Swede who hired a horse from a Indian, then branded it and banged its tail. The horse was found in his possession. He was also acquitted and the horse returned to the Indian.

It is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for horse-stealing.

Ranchers complain of having lost a large number of horses during the past year: but they are not in a position to state whether they have been stolen or strayed. The price of horses having been so low for so many years, little attention to the looking after them has been paid. Now that horses are of value they are being looked after, with the result that a number of ranchers find themselves short. The shortage may or may not have been incurred during the past year. The owner of the Chipman Rancho, Mr. R. J. Robinson, did not lose faith in the horse breeding industry during the low prices, and has had his horses regularly rounded up and looked after, with the result that he has not had any stolen or strayed, although he has the largest bunch in this district.

Another cause of complaint is that mares turned on the ranges with colts, unbranded, at foot, when found have been minus the colts. This manner of stealing is almost impossible to detect as the owners of the colts themselves cannot identify them if found. The only way for this to be prevented is for the owners to brand all colts before turning them out or have a round up immediately after the breeding season. I am confident that the major part of the thefts of both horses and cattle are committed in this manner.

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Offences in Calgary District for the year 1900.

Crime.	Convicted.	Convicted and Dismissed.	Dismissed and not tried.	Remarks.
Misleading justice				
Perjury	1	1		1 awaiting trial.
Offences against religion and morals.				
Vagrancy	11	11	2	
Drunk and disorderly and creating inmate of house of ill fame.	17	13	4	
Keeper " " "	8	8		
Insulting language.	4	4		
Offences against the person				
Murder.	1	1		1 awaiting trial.
Attempt to murder.			1	
Manslaughter.	1	1		
Shooting with intent.			2	2 awaiting trial.
Blackmail.	1	1		
Assault.	11	6	6	
Assault, indecent.	1	1		
Offences against property				
Theft.	12	7	5	
Horse stealing.	1	2	1	
Burglary.	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous.	2	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act				
Supplying liquor to Indians.	16	9		
Indians drunk.	1	1	3	
Cutting and removing timber off not leaving reserve when ordered	1		1	
Reception from Indian School.	3			3 sent back to school.
Work on reserve.	7		3	
Offences against Railway Act				
Rides on the C.P.R.	1	31	10	
Under N.W.T. ordinances				
and servants.	1			Sent to House of Correction trial.
and Herd Act.		2		
Unlawful.	1	8		
Unlawful.	3	3		
Unlawful.	1	1		
Unlawful.	1	1		
Total.	196	142	40	

WARD ROOM.

the common jail of the district. Twelve prisoners were confined in the beginning of the year. One hundred and thirty-seven in the year made a total of one hundred and forty-nine prisoners, civilians, twenty-eight half-breeds, twenty-nine Indians, one total 149.

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room on transfer to jails or asylums in other places in the Territories.

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room at midnight, November

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room in the month of June, twenty-two.

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room in the months of January and March, four in

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room during the year for an average period of 36.7

Prisoners were removed from the guard-room for minor breaches of prison discipline.

Magnus Brown, of Calgary, reported the loss of several horses ; which from information he had received he suspected had been driven north and sold by a dealer in Edmonton to settlers north of that place. I communicated with Supt. Griesbach, who had the case thoroughly investigated by Staff Sergeant Evans who found the horses supposed to belong to Mr. Brown branded with a brand similar to his. I saw Mr. Brown and told him what had been done. He was satisfied with the investigation made by the police and states that he had been misinformed. This is the only case reported to me of horses having been stolen where we have not been able to locate them. I do not consider that horse stealing in this district is really on the increase, although more horses are reported missing. New settlers are too apt to report their horses stolen if they are unable to locate them on the prairie on two or three days search.

An American named Gerrard Bongard, was arrested at Olds by Constable Caldwell on a charge of bringing stolen property into Canada. He was wanted for the embezzlement of seven thousand dollars, the funds of Carver County, Minnesota. He waived extradition proceedings and left with an American sheriff who came over for him.

Another embezzler named Wagner was arrested at Banff by Corpl. Thomas. He was wanted for the embezzlement of \$15,000. He also waived extradition and returned to the United States.

Of the four cases of shooting with intent, one was dismissed, one convicted and bound over to keep the peace. The other two are still in the guard room awaiting trial. They are two Indians named Little Fish and Butterfly, who belong to a non-treaty band whose headquarters is Medicine Hat. The facts of the case as shown by the preliminary examination are as follows: Constables Grant and MacBrien were exercising two horses in the vicinity of Calgary. When passing some Indian tents at the mouth of Nose Creek they were attracted by some Indians calling them. They looked back and saw the Indians mentioned, beckoning to them, they rode up to within thirty yards of them, when they opened fire on the two constables with rifles. Grant and MacBrien turned and rode out of range; the Indians continued firing on them. When they got out of range Grant dismounted, to watch the Indians, while MacBrien galloped into barracks to report. I sent a party out to arrest the Indians which was done. They were found to be very much under the influence of liquor. Their rifles with about thirty rounds of fixed ammunition were found in the tent as well as a large number of empty shells. They were first sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for being drunk and then committed for trial on the more serious charge. They were angry at the police, as one of their relations had been sentenced to imprisonment a short time before for being drunk. The party who sold them the liquor was a half-breed nearly seventy years of age. He was arrested and convicted.

The total number of cases brought by the police was 196. 142 convictions were obtained and four are now awaiting trial. Of course these cases do not include those in connection with the city of Calgary.

I regret that we have been unable to discover the perpetrator of the murder of J. Defoe, who was murdered at Canmore on the night of November 25, 1899.

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Calgary District for the year 1900.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, Withdrawn and not Tried, &c.	Remarks.
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	2	1		1 awaiting trial.
Offences against religion and morals, &c.				
Vagrancy	13	11	2	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.	17	13	4	
Inmate of house of ill fame.	8	8		
Keeper " "	4	4		
Insulting language	1	1		
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1			1 awaiting trial.
Attempt to murder	1		1	
Manslaughter	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	4		2	2 awaiting trial.
Blackmail	1	1		
Assault	12	6	6	
Assault, indecent	1	1		
Offences against property				
Theft	12	7	5	
Horse stealing	7	2	5	
Burglary	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act				
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	16		
Indians drunk	21	18	3	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1		1	
Not leaving reserve when ordered to do so	1		1	
Desertion from Indian School	3			3 sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve	7	4	3	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides on the C.P.R.	41	31	10	
Offences under N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants	1			Sent to Pucker Creek for trial.
Quarantine and Herd Act	2	2		
Game ordinance	8	8		
Sunday observance	3	3		
Acting as pit boss without certificate	1	1		
Employing man to run high pressure boiler without certificate	1	1		
Total	196	142	46	8

GUARD ROOM.

Our guard-room is the common jail of the district. Twelve prisoners were confined in the guard-room in the beginning of the year. One hundred and thirty-seven were received during the year making a total of one hundred and forty-nine prisoners, consisting of eighty-two civilians, twenty-eight half-breeds, twenty-nine Indians, one negro, nine lunatics. Total 149.

Of this total fourteen were only in the guard-room on transfer to jails or asylums in the east, or wanted at other places in the Territories.

There were fifteen prisoners confined in the guard-room at midnight, November 30, 1900.

The maximum number was received in the month of June, twenty-two.

The minimum number was received in the months of January and March, four in each.

Eleven prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of 36·7 days.

Only a few punishments were inflicted for minor breaches of prison discipline.

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The health of the prisoners has been good.

The guard room buildings are in good repair with the exception of the yard fence, which will require to be torn down and rebuilt with new posts.

Separate accommodation is required for prisoners waiting trial, lunatics and female prisoners.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am very pleased to state that we have been comparatively free from prairie fires. One or two small ones were discovered and in each case were extinguished by the police and settlers before any damage was done.

INDIANS.

The Indians have not given much trouble during the past year.

Two were arrested on a charge of horse stealing and acquitted. They still continue to frequent the towns, although they are sent back whenever found without passes. During the summer some fifty lodges of Crees arrived from the Bear Hills reserve with passes extending from forty to fifty days, and in many instances with permission to carry a gun. As it was in the month of August with all game out of season, I can hardly see the necessity of allowing these people, when travelling through the country, to carry arms, although they are almost sure to kill everything in the shape of game they come across, as it was, four of them were fined at Gleichen for killing Antelope out of season, and four for having meat of same in their possession. The former were fined \$5 each, and the latter released on suspended sentence.

The Indians on both the Sarcee and Blackfoot reserves were much pleased with Their Excellencies' visit and gave them a splendid reception.

Eighteen convictions have been made against Indians for being drunk, and sixteen persons brought to trial for supplying liquor to them, resulting in a conviction in each case. I do not think that although so many convictions have been made that the Indians are more intemperate than heretofore.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escorts were furnished to Indian agents during the treaty payments.

Some six or seven deserters from the Calgary industrial school have been arrested on the Blackfoot reserve and handed over to the principal, also two from the Red Deer industrial school were arrested at Morley and sent back to school. I have received from the principals payment of all expenses incurred, which has been forwarded to headquarters, Regina, for transmission to the Receiver General.

The rations issued at the different reserves have been attended by a constable or an Indian scout; three of whom are employed at Gleichen for duty on the Blackfoot reserve and one at the Sarcee reserve. These men have done good service, but I find that it is better to change them occasionally. Bull Collar, the scout on the Sarcee reserve has proved himself an excellent man.

The Blackfeet commenced their Sun Dance on July 15, a number of Crees from Battleford and Bears Hills being present. They signified their intention of making three braves. The Gleichen detachment supplied a patrol night and day during the dance, preventing them from carrying out their intentions.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports which have been rendered by Veterinary Sergeant Hobbs to the Department of Agriculture have given full details of the work performed for that department. I must say that every effort has been made to protect its interests.

The general health of cattle and horses has been good. Mange is dying out; so, also may be said of big jaw. The ranchers having realized the danger of this disease

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spreading have killed those effected whenever found. There were some nine or ten cases of glanders reported. The Mallien test was applied in doubtful cases and seven horses were destroyed. V.S. Hobbs inspected 11,495 cattle and eighty-three horses for shipment out of the territories.

A constable of this division accompanied the southern round up, to see that all mangy cattle were properly dealt with and to enforce the orders of the captain of the round up. The majority of mangy cattle were found on Willow creek in the Macleod District.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

On June 15, a police patrol discovered twenty head of horses claimed by a man named B. Flemin, camped near the Mission Bridge, had come from the south, and suspicion arose that they had come from the United States. Upon inquiry it was discovered that fourteen head had been brought from the United States and evaded customs duty. I handed them over to the Collector of customs at Calgary who gave them the privilege of paying duty.

In August last, Serg. Browne arrested one 'Pocha,' half-breed, with 19 horses from the United States, on telegram from Macleod, he being charged with evading customs at Port St. Mary's. It was afterwards found out that some of the animals were stolen, and subsequently Pocha was sentenced to three years hard labour at Stony Mountain. All parties from the United States by trail have been stopped and their customs passes examined.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a great many of the vagrant element in the vicinity of Calgary. They have from time to time caused us considerable trouble, their chief offences being supplying liquor to the Indians and drunkenness. I have on three or four different occasions ordered them away from the vicinity of Calgary but they drift in again by degrees. Periodically I cause night patrols to be made from district head quarters: which has had a very good effect.

BRIDGES.

The North-west government are making many improvements in the roads and bridges in this district. We now have bridges over all streams of any size.

GAME.

Ducks and chickens were plentiful this year, most certainly on the increase. Very few geese have been seen. Antelope are very plentiful on the Rosebud and Red Deer. Eleven convictions were made for breaches of the ordinance.

CANTEEN.

For the number of men in the division, and the majority of them being recruits drawing small pay, the canteen has done a very good business, \$364 having been given in grants and \$400 has also been voted for a new English billiard table. The canteen steward performs all other duties in addition to those in the canteen, and the books are kept by the orderly room clerk.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

On December 24, I received instructions to call for volunteers for active service in South Africa, police, ex-policemen and rangers. I had a local inserted in the Calgary daily paper and notified all outposts and postmasters in this district. Dr. Rouleau,

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assisted by S. S. Hayne, commenced examining applicants on December 26. Twenty-one were attested in December and thirty-seven in January, making a total of fifty-eight men.

One hundred horses were purchased here by Inspector Wroughton for this contingent. Both men and horses were a credit to Alberta and in fact to Canada.

Fourteen non commissioned officers and men of this division enrolled for service.

Capt. McDonell and Lieut. Ingles, with seventy four rank and file, left here for Ottawa on January 4. The men of this contingent were quartered in barracks. All accounts in connection with enrolling of recruits and purchase of horses were paid by me from credit forwarded from Regina to the Bank of Montreal here.

STRATHCONA HORSE.

Recruiting for this corps commenced here on February 5. Col. Steele arrived here on the 6th, and by instructions of the Assistant Commissioner, I left here on the morning of the 6th, for British Columbia, to recruit for this corps. Col. Steele met me at the station and gave instructions to proceed to Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon and Golden and recruit at each place. Ten were recruited at Revelstoke, twenty one at Kamloops and fifteen at Vernon, making a total of forty-six. I returned to Calgary on the 12th instant, and Col. Steele left for Ottawa on the same date and instructed me to superintend the shipment out of the country of all men and horses. The first party consisted of 135 rank and file, and ninety-six horses left on February 14.

Four non commissioned officers and constables of E division left with this corps. The men were billeted at the different hotels in town and at the barracks, all accounts were paid by me, drawing on Col. Steele for the amount required.

The men were drilled four hours a day when here and made much progress. Ex-Staff Sergeant Bagley greatly assisted with the drills.

INSPECTIONS.

The outposts have been inspected by an officer whenever practicable, but owing to my being alone the greater part of the year they were not visited as often as I would have wished. Commissioner Herchmer inspected the post on January 5; yourself on August 25; the Assistant Commissioner on March 30. The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and weekly by myself.

PHYSIQUE

The physique of the members of the division is very good. The average height is 5 feet 8½ inches and the average chest measurement 36 inches.

The majority of the men are young and active and well fitted for any duty they may be called upon to perform. Their chest measurement is small but is bound to increase.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. (See report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations and forage have been of good quality and have given no cause of complaint.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the non-commissioned officers and men of the division has been satisfactory. More entries have been made in the defaulters' book than last year. I account for this from having the division made up principally of recruits.

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VISIT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Banff on July 26 ; Calgary, September 17 ; Sarcee reserve, September 18 ; and Blackfoot reserve, September 22. Escorts were provided.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is nothing new to report on this subject.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

It is very gratifying to hear that the old issue of kit is to be replaced by a more serviceable one.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division has been drilled, both mounted and dismounted, whenever possible. Sixteen recruits arrived from Regina in May. They were recruits in every sense of the word, as owing to this division being so short of men, they were sent before they had passed their drills, in order to allow me to send the older men on detachment duty. These men were drilled at the post and now present a most creditable appearance. I gave them lectures on police duty daily for some six weeks.

The division has been put through the annual target practice with the exception of the mounted. Not having any range of our own an arrangement was entered into with the Calgary Rifle Association for the use of their ranges at a cost of \$50. The scores were not very good, but this is accounted for by the fact of our not having a competent musketry instructor, and the men had not received the necessary instructions in aiming drill, etc. An early fall of snow also made the light very bad.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

Officers transferred to	0
“ “ from	1
N.-C. O's and Consts. transferred to	32
“ “ “ from	27
Engagements	4
Re-engagements without leaving	2
“ after “	2
“ from other divisions	1
Discharge purchased	3
Dismissed	1
Special Constables engaged	12
“ “ dismissed	11

HORSES.

The present state of the division is forty-three, there being twenty-seven saddle horses, fifteen team horses and one pony. Twenty nine remounts have been purchased for this division during the year. Fourteen horses were sold to the Militia Department in January for service in South Africa. Fourteen horses have been cast and sold during the year ; six were transferred to 'G' division ; two to 'A' division and four to depot.

There are several horses in this division yet to cast : they were kept over this year to save the remounts.

With reference to the remounts ; they are the finest that have come into the force for years and are admired by every one. With proper care these young horses should develop into especially fine horses by next summer. In order to give them a rest to replace those cast next spring I would require twenty remounts.

I trust that you will soon be able to furnish this division with a good blacksmith. Since the departure of Constable McCullough for South Africa, I have had the horses shod in town. This has not proved very satisfactory, as it is almost impossible to have them shod as directed by the veterinary sergeant.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outposts of this division are as follows, with their respective strengths.

Name	N.C.O's.	Const's.	S. Cons.	Horses.	Remarks.
Gleichen.	1	3	3	6	Scouts find their own horses.
Bault	1	2	.....	3	
Cannore		1	.....	1	
Morley		1	.....	1	
Olds		1		1	
High River	1			1	
Okotoks	1		.....	1	
Millarsville		1		1	
Rosebud		1	.....	1	
Innisfail		1	.....	1	
Red Deer.....	1	1		2	
Sarcee Reserve.			1	.....	Scout finds his own horse.

I am pleased to report that I have not received a complaint from outside parties of neglect of duty or misbehaviour on the part of any man on detachment ; in fact I have received the assurance of settlers throughout the district of the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Staff Sergeant Brooks, in charge at Gleichen ; this N.C.O. has a most responsible position, having the work of looking after the Blackfoot Indians in addition to a large ranching country. By tact and strict attention to duty he has given valuable service. Sergt. Dee, at Okotoks, and Serg. Browne at High River, have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and have the respect of all classes in their districts.

Owing to the detachments of this division being composed principally of one man, I have found it very difficult to get men trained for this duty, as it is almost impossible to train men in barracks for detachment duty.

I would strongly recommend the placing of a detachment of five men under a sergeant in the centre of the stock raising district, I consider that our efficiency would be greatly increased by this, as our men by constantly travelling about the ranges would soon become acquainted with the brands, the people and country. We would of course have to have our own barracks, stables, &c., where ranchers, cow men, &c., would call. From past experience I have found this to be one of the best ways to get useful information. A suitable house, stable, &c., could be leased from Mr. Ings for this purpose, which from its locality could not be improved upon. Should you decide to place this detachment at Ings, the Millarville detachment could be withdrawn, though it would still be necessary to keep a man at Okotoks and High River. Men in this detachment could be changed every two or three months, so by this means the division would soon have men thoroughly trained in detachment work, besides making the men, prairie men, in every sense of the word. The majority of the men being recruits, something of this kind will have to be done before we can be considered really efficient.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We will require one set of light, brass mounted, double harness, the one now in use is very old and shabby. Three sets of heavy, one set of light, double and one single set have been condemned and recommended to be sold.

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The harness has been kept in repair by Sp. Cons. Smith, who is employed as water and slop-cart teamster.

We have received 35 saddles, double cincha in exchange for those sent to South Africa.

I consider the stock saddle used by the police much too heavy. The saddle is a splendid one for the purpose it was intended, viz., roping and handling stock; but for our use a much lighter one would be more serviceable. It is almost impossible to carry anything on the present saddle owing to its shape.

TRANSPORT.

We have sufficient heavy transport for the coming year. Two wagons (lumber) and one buck-board (single) have been condemned and recommended to be sold.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One case of small-pox was discovered at Innisfail on August 18. By your instructions I sent a corporal and three men for quarantine duty. The quarantine was raised on September 22, no fresh cases having developed. It is thought the infection was brought from the United States by the wife of the patient.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

Nothing but ordinary repairs by the post carpenter have been made during the past year.

The officers' quarters are much in need of repair. Being built without stone foundations, the logs on the ground have become rotten, causing the buildings to sag. The roofs also leak; these I have had repaired many times but without success. There being quarters only for two officers in barracks, one has had to live in town in a house rented at \$15 per month.

The barrack block requires to be kalsomined. This would cost \$155.

The fence posts around the barracks have become rotten and are frequently falling down. I have estimated for material to make the necessary repairs.

The furnaces in the barrack block have been repaired. One has been taken out and a Kelsey heater is now being put in. It is said that it will not take more than half as much coal as the old furnace.

I received five hundred maple trees from the Asst. Commissioner at Regina, which have had planted. More than 90 per cent of them were living when the winter set in. I have also put in a large number of evergreens, most of which are living. These trees greatly improve the appearance of the post, and in a few years if properly looked after—and they require a great amount of attention—will make the post the show place of the district.

I would recommend the ploughing up of the grass plots in the barrack square and sowing them with lawn seed. Calgary can boast as fine lawns as any city in Canada. Our grass being native never looks well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Insp.*,

Commanding 'E' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Pursuant to instructions received from you on August 22, I proceeded to Prince Albert and took over the command of 'F' Division from Supt. Gagnon, who was leaving for Montreal on sick leave. Immediately after taking over, I proceeded to Duck Lake and inspected that detachment as well as the one at Batoche. I found the general state of the district very satisfactory. The price of cattle has been higher than usual, the Half-breeds had received their scrip, and consequently they were quite happy. The settlers' crops all through the district were much better than last year, averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mountford reports that glanders is slightly on the increase. Twenty-six cases being found in the district during the year. Actinomycosis and lumpy jaw showed an increase over last year.

A camp has been opened by Mackenzie & Mann, thirty-six miles east of Melfort, to act as a depot for their supplies. They intend beginning work early in the spring. The grading has crossed the Manitoba boundary, and is twenty-five miles in the district of Saskatchewan.

The season was a very wet one, especially the months of August and September. This delayed the cutting of hay and the harvesting of crops very much.

The roads were in a very bad state up to the end of October.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, arrived in Prince Albert on September 25. They were supplied with an escort consisting of one officer, one staff sergeant, one bugler and six constables.

CRIME.

No crime of a serious nature has occurred this year in this district.

The attached table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen during the year.

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Classified summary of crimes in 'F' Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.
Offences against law and order			
Contempt.	1	.....	1
Offences against religion and morals—			
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.....	21	19	2
Indecency.....	1	...	1
Offences against the person			
Assault (common)	17	9	8
Offences against property—			
Horse stealing	1	.....	1
Forgery.....	1	1	
Trespass.....	2	2	
Damaging property	3	1	2
Housebreaking.	1	1	
Theft.....	3	2	1
False pretences.....	1	1	
Under North-west Territories ordinances			
Health.....	1	1	
School ordinance	1		1
Masters and servant.....	6	5	1
Prairie fires.....	4	2	2
Liquor ordinances.....	2	.....	2
Pound ordinance.	2	2	
Insanity.....	2	2	
	70	48	22

INDIANS.

The Indians during the year have in this district given no trouble. The various reserves have been regularly visited by our patrols. The agents on the different reserves were supplied as usual with police escorts when travelling with the money for the annual treaty payments. The agents at Carleton and Duck Lake report the Indians are doing good work on their farms.

SCRIP.

The scrip commission, under Mr. Côté, sat in the different places in the district where the half-breeds are most numerous, and issued the scrip. The commission went to Green Lake, Cumberland and Montreal Lake. They were furnished with police assistance whenever required. All the half-breeds have money in their pockets, and are not spending nearly as much on liquor as might have been anticipated.

CROPS.

I am glad to report that the crops throughout this district are excellent. I have spoken to a number of farmers and they nearly all agree that the average yield of wheat to the acre is over 20 bushels. Oats are not quite as plentiful and are lighter than last year. Some of the farmers raise barley, but not in large quantities.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The reports which have been rendered by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mountford, to the Department of Agriculture, give full details of the work performed for that department.

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Loss, transferred, inspector.....	1
staff sergeants.....	2
sergeant.....	1
corporals.....	2
constables.....	13
Discharged constables.....	2
special constables.....	2
<hr/>	
Total strength of 'F' Division Nov. 30, 1900.....	25

HORSES.

The horses in this division are 27 in number, and are in good order and fit for work. A great many changes have taken place in the strength of the horses of 'F' Division during the year, as the following table will show :

Strength on November 30, 1899	33 horses.
Cast and sold	13 "
Received from Regina.....	13 "
Died.....	5 "
Destroyed.....	1 "
<hr/>	
Strength November 30, 1900	27 "

The mileage of 'F' division horses for past year was 41,953 miles.

TRANSPORT.

The heavy transport, is in thoroughly good repair. It was all painted and overhauled last August. The light transport, with one exception, viz.: a pair of light bobs, is in the same condition. The bobs referred to, have a broken runner, and are at present useless, but can be repaired.

We have quite sufficient transport for all our requirements.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been exceedingly good. Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart made forty-three visits during the year to members of the force and their families stationed at Duck lake and Batoche. Acting assistant surgeon Kitchen deals with the cases in the post.

The conduct of the men in this division, with one or two exceptions, has been good. The exceptions referred to were transferred to headquarters by your orders. Considering that nearly all the men in 'F' division are but newly joined recruits, their discipline is very good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Foot drill, arm drill, and firing exercise was carried on three times a week during August and September under Corpl. Cochrane.

Immediately on receipt of the Winchester ammunition in October, the annual target practice was performed, all ranks firing.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied under contract by the Hudson Bay Company for the past year were clean and of good quality. Good hay is extremely difficult to get, and commands a good price. The season was a very wet one and the sloughs filled with water. The farmers could not therefore get all they required. The hay that was supplied to us under contract is of very good quality.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit issued is of good quality. A machine for the tailor's use is urgently needed, the one on charge is beyond repair. Thirteen fur coats were repaired by order of the Assistant Commissioner, but they will not last very long. Eight new coats were sent from Regina.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The engine in use at the post is in good working order, and the water tank is full. Fire pails are kept full in all the occupied buildings. All the Babcocks are placed in convenient places. The men are exercised in their fire drill and know their stations thoroughly. There are 420 feet of serviceable hose in the post.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well from which the tank is filled, can supply a large quantity of water, but it is utterly unfit for use. The water for the horses is procured from the river.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements are in good order, and are inspected weekly.

INSPECTIONS.

The outposts—Duck lake and Batoche—have been inspected by me monthly and reports rendered to headquarters.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments in this district are Duck lake, Batoche, Rosthern, and Fletts springs. The detachment buildings at Duck lake and Batoche are in good order, and the work of those sub-districts has been well and satisfactorily performed. The constables at Rosthern and Fletts springs are boarded at the rate of \$15 per month per man, \$5 per month each horse. I believe it will be found necessary to station a couple of men along the line of construction of the Canada Northern, when they recommence work in the spring.

GAME.

Owing I think to there having been practically no prairie fires in this district during the year, prairie chickens were never before so numerous. Ducks were also to be found in large quantities in all the sloughs. The small jumping deer are reported to be quite numerous a few miles from Batoche, and some of the Sioux Indians are shooting them near their reserve at Round Plain, about ten miles from Prince Albert.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

With the exception of a few bear and fox skins, very little fur has as yet arrived from the north. The Indians are looking forward to their spring hunt for muskrats. These little animals are exceedingly numerous this year. Every slough having from two to five houses of them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been practically no prairie fires in the district this year. The wet season and the fact that the settlers turn out promptly when one starts up, accounts for this immunity.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles, with the exception of two, are in good repair.

With regard to the harness, Saddler Sergeant Forbes, who is engaged in overhauling and repairing it, says at least four sets will have to be condemned. The balance, he is putting in a thoroughly serviceable condition.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

A number of covers carbine, and holsters revolver will have to be condemned. The rest of the accoutrements are in good order.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone in use in Prince Albert is in good working order. The telephone line between Duck lake and Batoche is down and has been for a long time. The poles are old and rotten, and the line broken in many places.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is working on a good basis. Goods are marked down as low as possible consistently with keeping it above water. A new stock has been purchased, and there is now enough on hand for the winter.

RECREATION ROOM.

The billiard table is in good order but requires to be leveled.

There is no library attached to the division. The papers received from Ottawa and a few supplied by the canteen is all the reading matter we have.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. E. STRICKLAND,

Inspector.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING
'C' DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assiniboia.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL.

On January 5, I took over the command of the district from Superintendent G. E. Sanders, who left Battleford on that date to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa.

In addition to Superintendent Sanders, five constables, one special constable and four civilians passed the preliminary examination and joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles from this district.

Only one volunteer from Battleford, Corporal A. H. L. Richardson, joined Strathcona's Horse, but I am pleased to say that quality made up for quantity, as this young non-commissioned officer was afterwards recommended for, and subsequently awarded, the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Eleven horses from the district were sent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The general state of the district has been satisfactory, and few serious crimes have to be recorded.

This year has been the most prosperous, as regarding crops, that we have had for a long time, and settlers who had left the country a few years ago are now coming back. The contract price for oats, 24 cents per bushel, proves that they are abundant.

The rivers and creeks in the neighbourhood have been unusually high throughout the year, and water generally has been very abundant, many of the hay swamps having been under water all the summer, causing the settlers and others to cut their hay on the uplands, which entailed considerable more work than was necessary in former years.

Last summer 'scrip' was issued to the half-breeds in this district. All possible assistance was given to the scrip Commissioners, and I am glad to be able to state that everything passed off most satisfactorily, and that the recipients of 'scrip' spent a good deal less money on liquor than was anticipated.

CRIME.

The most serious cases of crime that have to be recorded were one of perjury, resulting from a charge of rape brought against a settler in the neighbourhood, and one of rape itself. In the former case the plaintiff, a woman, a half-breed, had sworn false evidence against a man whom she had charged with rape, and being convicted was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The lightness of the punishment was due to the fact that undue pressure had been brought to bear upon the woman, and the judge took a lenient view of the matter. The rape case was tried in Prince Albert, and the

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prisoner before a jury was convicted of indecent assault, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A case in which the punishment inflicted by the judge was severe was one of cattle-killing. Two men were involved in this charge, David Whitford and William Ducharme, both half-breeds. The information was laid by a woman, who was the only witness of the crime, that of wilfully and maliciously killing a calf, the hide and skin of which they sunk in a creek in order to conceal, as they thought, all evidence of their misdeed. The party which was sent out under the guidance of the informant found some difficulty at first in locating the buried skin, but after four days' search retained with that important piece of evidence. Just before the case came up for trial, the owner of the calf was found, and his evidence stating that the animal had been missed since the date upon which it had been killed, greatly strengthened the case for the prosecution, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced, one to a year's imprisonment with hard labour, and the other to 9 months.

A case of cattle-stealing was brought before the judge at Saskatoon, but was dismissed.

The charge of breaking into a place of worship was brought against three children. Judge McGuire, sitting as a magistrate, tried the case himself, and the children were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Compared with last year there has been a little increase in the number of crimes in the district.

A half-breed of the name of James Atkinson was arrested near Battleford on requisition from the officer commanding Fort Saskatchewan.

We were successful in all the cases reported, and there are none awaiting trial.

The following is a summary of the cases tried:—

Nature of Crime.	Number. Convictions.	
Rape	2	1
Perjury.....	1	1
Horse and cattle-stealing....	2	none
Cattle-killing.....	2	2
Horse-breaking	1	1
Theft	2	1
Assault	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	2
Intoxicated (Indians)	3	3
Permitting drunkenness on his premisses, etc.	1	1
Drinks and disorderly	3	2
Setting a prairie fire.....	1	1
Breaking into a place of worship.....	3	3
Total	26	19

PRAIRIE FIRES.

No large prairie fires have occurred this year. One was reported in Saskatoon this fall, and the party who started it was fined twenty dollars by the attending magistrate.

The fires were at a distance of over seventy miles from Battleford, and have done very little damage, if any.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been sent out to all the different Indian Reserves and camps of the non-treaty Indians. In addition, the ranchers and settlers in isolated places, and the Doukhobor settlements have all been visited by patrols.

With our reduced number of horses, it has been impossible to patrol the country as often as should have been done.

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The usual escort was provided for the Indian Department when the annual treaty payments were being made.

TOWN PATROLS.

The town has been patrolled nightly, except for a few months last winter, when we were so short of men that the duty had to be discontinued. The town is generally quiet and orderly.

During the time the 'scrip' payments were being made, and the elections were taking place, the town was also patrolled in the day-time.

INDIANS.

The Indian population of the district is nearing 3,000, including non-treaty Indians.

Their conduct generally has been good, only three cases of drunkenness having been reported and dealt with, and one of horse-stealing, which latter was dismissed.

They seem quite satisfied, and have had good crops this year. Their bands of cattle are also on the increase.

Last winter there was some considerable talk of disaffection and unrest amongst them. I promptly made inquiries into the matter, and found that there was no truth in the suspicion of another rising. All the reserves were patrolled, and the inhabitants found to be perfectly satisfied and free from disaffection of any kind. The detachments were notified and the reports received from them reassured me that nothing in the nature of a rebellion was contemplated by them. I reported on this matter on January 20, and March 3.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Officers.	N. C. Os.	Constables.	Special constables.	Totals.
Battleford	1	4	17	4	24
Onion Lake		1	2		3
Jackfish			1		1
Mackinac			1		1
Henrietta			2		2
Saskatoon			1		1
Regina on command			1		1
Totals	1	5	23	4	33

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

During the winter and spring the few men who were here, were put through a course of setting-up drill, drill with arms, and marching. The recruits were drilled, both mounted and dismounted, throughout the summer, as often as possible, and they have all taken their turn at accompanying patrols, whenever these have been sent out from the post.

With the reduced strength of the division it is impossible to give drill the same attention that can be devoted to it in larger posts.

With two exceptions every member of the division took part in the annual target practice with carbine and revolver. The scores were not very high owing to the poor quality of the ammunition.

As in former years, the division entered a team (ten men) to compete in the cavalry series of the Dominion Rifle League Annual Meeting, and notwithstanding that Martini-Henry Rifles had to be used, a weapon that some of the team had never handled before, they succeeded in securing the second prize.

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In October, a rifle meeting was organized, in which every member of the division took a great interest. Different ammunition was used, and the scores made were higher than in the annual target practice. In addition to the money granted from the fine fund, the firms dealt with by the canteen contributed to the prize list.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the division has been good. The recruits are an exceptionally good lot of men, and no serious charges were brought against any of them. Three cases of drunkenness were tried, but none of them were against recruits.

CHANGES IN THE DIVISION.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division during the past year :—

Gains.

Nature of Gain.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.
Re-engaged		1	2		3
Transferred		1	13		14
Engaged.				3	3
Totals.....		2	15	3	20

Losses.

Nature of Loss.	Officers.	N C O	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.
Transferred	1	4	9	1	15
Discharged				8	8
Discharged by purchase		1			1
Dismissed				1	1
Totals ..	1	5	9	10	25

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The recruits who came from Regina were a fine lot of men, and their physique comes up to the requirements of the force.

The health of the division has been good, and no serious cases have been up for treatment.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines that have had new barrels, give general satisfaction, although some of them have defective sights, and accordingly it requires considerable practice before a man can become accustomed to his rifle and do any kind of decent shooting.

The Enfield revolvers are all in good order.

The accoutrements also are in good condition.

An inspection of arms takes place every week, and they are generally found to be kept clean.

There are in this post, one 9 pounder gun, and two 7 pounder bronze mountain guns.

With regard to the ammunition, the Canadian Winchester used at the annual practice was far from giving satisfaction. The American ammunition, however, which was used in the division shooting matches was superior.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of kit and clothing supplied is very good.

Eight new fur coats have been received this fall, and they were greatly needed. The old ones are always kept in as good repair as possible.

LIBRARY.

The library contains over 1,300 volumes, and is kept up entirely at the men's expense, the monthly subscription being 25 cents per man.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is always well supplied. It was found necessary last quarter to reduce the grants to the messes as the 'takings,' owing to the sale of beer being less than formerly, are much smaller.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied are of good quality. The last increase will be a great improvement to the comfort of the men and is much appreciated by them.

The oats supplied were the best that we have had for many years,

With regard to hay, there has been a little trouble this year in getting good hay. Nearly all the old hay swamps, hitherto a fruitful source to the contractors, are covered with water, and one contractor up to the present has failed to complete his contract.

HORSES.

Some of the horses in this division are pretty old and a certain number of them should be cast and sold. It is impossible, however, to do this until they can be replaced. Ten of our best saddle and team horses were sent to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and have not been replaced.

The following table shows the distribution of horses in the division :—

	Number.
Battleford	16
Onion Lake	4
Jackfish	1
Macfarlane's	2
Henrietta	2
Saskatoon	2
Lost (not struck off)	1
Total	28

The total number of miles travelled was 58,506.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are kept with care.

Our saddles and some of the harness are old, but they are always kept in good repair, and the oldest can be made to last a few years more.

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There is a sufficient quantity of single cinch saddles and harness to meet all our requirements. All that we require are about ten Whitman bits to make our saddlery complete.

TRANSPORT.

The summer transport has all been repaired and painted, and is in good condition. Nearly all the winter transport also has been painted, and is in good shape.

There are eight jumpers in the division, and they should be done away with, as they are too heavy for one horse. I would recommend that in place of the jumpers we should have toboggans, of the same style as the three that are now in use in the division. They cost about \$12, are very light, and can carry a much heavier load than a jumper. We also require two double jumpers, and they should be lighter than those that we have at present. They would cost about \$35 each.

INSPECTIONS.

This post was inspected in April by Superintendent Gagnon.

The detachments have not been visited as often as they should have been, as I am alone here, and it is not possible for me to leave the post often. Saskatoon, Henrietta and Jackfish were inspected last winter by Superintendent Sanders, and again by Inspector Casey and Superintendent Gagnon in the spring and summer respectively. The reports made by the above named officers were very satisfactory. I personally inspected Onion lake in the beginning of November, and found the detachment there well kept and in good order.

BUILDINGS AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

During the year the roofs of the following buildings were reshingled and painted, viz.:—the officers quarters and orderly room; the men's quarters, the division mess and kitchen; canteen and recreation room, and the hospital.

The roofs of the sick stable, tank houses, numbers 1 and 2, the ice house, and the blacksmith's shop were also painted.

Amongst the more important alterations made in the post during the year were, the building of a cellar under the quarter master's store, the flooring of the wagon-shed with logs from old buildings, the kalsomining and paintings of the inside walls of the officers quarters and the orderly room, and the removal of the old hay scales to a more suitable position in close proximity to the quarter master's stores, after they had been carefully repaired. A few more small alterations were also made.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

The water supply from the well is good, and the windmill has been in fairly good working order during the past year, contrary to the experience of the previous year.

I was authorized last summer to build a tank for the permanent supply of water, when the pump should fail to work owing to lack of wind. However, there was so much to do during the summer that this could not be commenced, but I intend to have the matter attended to early next spring.

With regard to fire protection, there are three tanks which are always kept full of water. The fire engine works very well, and in addition we have the fire extinguishers.

Fire parades are held every Friday.

OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts of the division are at Onion Lake, Jackfish, Saskatoon, Henrietta and Macfarlane's. The last mentioned detachment was closed last winter

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because of the paucity of men in the division, but was opened again in the early fall of this year. No temporary outposts were established this year for protection against fire, as the season was so wet that it was unnecessary.

The buildings at Jackfish, Henrietta and Macfarlane's are made of logs, and a good deal of the men's time every year is occupied in keeping them in good condition. If they could be willowed and plastered, it would be a great improvement.

The detachment at Onion Lake is by far the most important. There is a large extent of country to be patrolled, and Staff Sergeant Hall has only two men in the post with him. It often happens that the former is away on patrol with one of his men for nine or ten days at a time, and the remaining man is left alone in the detachment during that period. If anything of a serious nature were to occur, the whole responsibility would devolve upon this man. It is impossible so long as the strength of the division remains at its present figure, to send an additional man there, but if the strength can be increased, I would recommend that a third man be sent. There are only four horses at this outpost, and my intention is to send another one as soon as possible.

HALF-BREEDS.

The half-breed population of the district is a large one, and there are always a certain number of them destitute who require to be helped. At the present time there are five destitute persons who are drawing free rations.

GAME.

Ducks, geese and prairie chickens have been very plentiful this year. Moose and deer are on the increase, and rabbits are beginning to appear. Indian hunters also claim that the beaver are coming back.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district, taken as a whole, are in fairly good condition. The Saskatoon trail has been graded where necessary, and bridges have been laid across the creeks. The Onion Lake trail, however, is in a very bad condition, and the creeks in many places are extremely dangerous to cross. A few of them are to be bridged this winter. The Battleford bridge over the Battle river collapsed last spring, and a temporary structure was put up in its place. I understand that a permanent bridge is to be erected this winter.

I have the honour, to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, Inspector,
Commanding 'C' Division.

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APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

FORT MACLEOD, December 6, 1900.

The Officer Commanding,
Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of D Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

This shows a few severe and minor accidents, very little contagious disease and no continued fever of any type

Among the severe cases were a fracture of both bones of the leg, frost bite of both feet, cellulitis of hand and arm from blood poisoning. These cases made good recovery.

I regret to record the death of Regt. No. 1046, Constable Shepherd, who suddenly expired from heart failure on the morning of September 7.

Two men have been invalided, one for varicocoele, the other on account of recurrent convulsions. The standard of physique and general soundness is, however, high as was apparent when the call for service in South Africa brought the whole division almost without exception before the medical officer. Very few were rejected by the doctor.

During this time of mustering and enrolling men from the surrounding country for the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona's Horse, the medical staff, in addition to examining the applicants and looking after their physical welfare, were engaged in testing and improving the efficiency of their shooting. Staff Sergeant Stewart was invaluable in assisting in the elementary training in drill and discipline and accompanied the C. M. R. to Africa, where his medical knowledge has proved most useful.

A number of civilian prisoners have been treated during the year, one woman being taken into hospital for want of suitable accommodation for females in the guard-room, but the lack of this has been more felt in previous years.

The drugs supplied have been of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

By purchasing in small quantities as required from time to time we avoid an accumulation of old stock and there is no waste.

The medical journals which were formerly supplied to the hospital have been much missed, and they have doubtless contained most valuable information since the outbreak of our war in South Africa. I hope that at least one, the *London Lancet*, may be supplied to this post during the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'D' Division, for the year ending November 30, 1900

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Convulsions	1	83	83	Invalided.
Febriola	5	20	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Measles, German	1	15	15	
Mumps	2	11	5½	
Tonsilitis, follicular	5	41	8½	
Sore throats, simple	6	6	1	
Coughs and colds	7	13	1½	
Enterorrhagia	1	13	13	
Intestinal colic	5	10	2	
Diarrhoea	5	7	1½	
Biliousness	5	7	1½	
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	
Ague	1	1	1	"
Insomnia	1	3	3	
Lumbago	1	1	1	
Rheumatism	1	5	5	
Myalgia	1	3	3	"
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess, felon	1	10	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
" cellular	2	23	11½	
" alveolar	2	4	2	
" simple	1	6	6	
Varicose veins	1	1	1	
Inflammation, eye	1	5	5	
" foot	1	5	5	
" thumb	1	1	1	
" cheek	1	1	1	
Wounds, contused	10	26	2½	
" incised	6	30	5	
Sprains and strains	4	9	2¼	
Otorrhœa	2	3	1½	
Otitis	3	22	7½	
Hemorrhoids	1	2	2	
Eczema	1	30	30	
Fracture, tibia and fibula	1	62	62	
Corns	1	2	2	
Dermatitis	1	19	19	
Abrasions	2	3	1½	
Sore lips	1	2	2	"
Synovitis	1	5	5	"
Frost-bite	3	55	18½	"
Teeth extracted	4			"
Varicocele	1	4	4	Invalided.

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Asst. Surgeon.

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APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL (GENERAL).

REGINA, December 24, 1900.

SIR,—In reviewing the annual medical reports of the several divisions in the North-west Territories, it is satisfactory to note the small number of serious cases, and the almost entire absence, except at headquarters, of infectious diseases. Several surgical cases appear to have been of some severity, but it is gratifying to find that serious injuries generally, are proportionately small in number.

There have unfortunately been four deaths (4) during the year, two men died very suddenly, one committed suicide, and one succumbed after operation for abscess of the liver.

Thirteen (13) men were invalided, four on account of varicocele, or varicose veins.

The total number of cases treated was 1,058.

The average number on daily sick report, for the several divisions, was as follows :

'A' Division	857	'F' Division	350
'C' "	657	'G' "	1·449
'D' "	1·561	'K' "	1·315
'E' "	2·164	Depôt "	6·334

'Depot' being the station to which all recruits are posted for training, has invariably a larger sick list than other divisions, but the difference is accentuated this year owing to the unusual number of recruits, and ailments predominated which were chiefly incidental to change of surroundings in men accustomed to a more sedentary life. An outbreak of diphtheria, although the cases were happily few in number, prevented men being drafted away, and so, by keeping the post much above its usual strength, added to the numbers from which the sick were drawn, and consequently of the sick themselves.

The average number of daily sick was 2·63 per cent of the present strength of the force.

'A' 'E' and 'G' division hospitals were visited in the autumn, the drugs and equipment were inspected, and a quantity of stock deteriorated through age was condemned. It being considered desirable, if possible, to alter the system of the drug supply, where the number of sick is usually small, arrangements have already been made for 'A' 'E' and 'K' divisions to obtain all medicines, surgical dressing, etc., locally, on prescription of the medical officers, and any cases, occurring in 'E' and 'K' divisions which required treatment in hospital, will be admitted to the public hospitals at Calgary and Lethbridge respectively, at a fixed charge per diem. This it is hoped will prove satisfactory, the necessity of keeping up a police hospital at these two posts will be abolished, and, in the three divisions mentioned, no stock of drugs or surgical equipment will be required, moreover, the expense will presumably be less than under the old method, as all waste should be absolutely avoided.

The whole of the stock of drugs in 'E' division was sold, as were also a few drugs in 'A' division, others being taken over by the veterinary department, and the remainder were condemned as being quite unfit for use. The surgical instruments were forwarded to Regina, and will be utilized as occasion may require.

The observations made by Assistant Surgeon Haultain, in his report, with reference to the absence of suitable accommodation for female prisoners, apply with equal force to other posts, and it would seem desirable that some provision should be made to meet the difficulty.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL (REGINA).

REGINA, Dec. 10, 1900.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Dépôt Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

During the past twelve months the number of cases treated has been greater than usual, the large increase of recruits in the early part of the year, to replace men who had gone on active service in South Africa, resulting in a considerable amount of illness, feverish colds of an influenzal type were numerous, accompanied in many instances by sore throat, while measles and mumps contributed their quota, and assisted to swell the sick list much beyond its ordinary proportions.

An outbreak of diphtheria occurred in May, but fortunately it was limited to four cases, and, as the post had been previously quite healthy, it appears reasonable to presume that the contagion was imported, the sufferers being, in each case, men who had recently joined. Every effort was at once made to prevent the disease from spreading, patients were isolated, and the rest of the men sent into camp. The diagnosis having been verified by a bacteriological examination, measures were taken to thoroughly disinfect the barrack buildings, which were fumigated, scrubbed, linewashed and painted throughout, and to the completeness with which these measures were carried out, I am satisfied the prompt arrest of the outbreak was due. All the cases happily recovered, and I am gratified to say no infection was carried to other posts by the numerous drafts which were transferred during the summer.

I regret to record two deaths as having taken place in the division during the year: Reg. No. 2980, committed suicide on Jan. 12th, by shooting himself with a revolver, the supposed motive for the act being disappointment at not going to South Africa, and Reg. No. 2112, died in his room on Sept. 19th, very suddenly without previous illness, and before any assistance could be rendered him.

The guard-room has been visited daily and a number of civilian prisoners treated.

Ten men have been invalided during the year, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and men examined for re-engagement.

Sanitary inspections of the barracks have been made weekly, and reports forwarded to the officer commanding.

The drug supply for the year has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of 'Depôt' Division, Regina, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions	7	9	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscesses	6	48	8	"
Alcoholism	1	7	7	"
Amnesia	1	14	14	"
Amputation, finger.	1	32	32	"
Biliousness	10	17	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Boils	8	49	6 ¹ / ₂	"
Bronchitis	1	5	5	"
Carious teeth	28	28	1	"
Chafe	16	43	2 ¹ / ₂	"
Cole	7	10	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Concussion of brain	1	24	24	"
Conjunctivitis	6	25	4 ¹ / ₂	"
Constipation	16	18	1	"
Contusions	32	101	3	" 1 still in hospital.
Convulsions	1	32	32	Invalided.
Corns	3	5	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Coughs and colds	65	100	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Debility	4	12	3	"
Diarrhoea	43	48	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Diphtheria	4	84	21	"
Dislocated shoulder	1	26	26	"
Dyspepsia	1	46	46	"
Eczema	2	2	1	"
Erysipelas	1	6	6	"
Follicular tonsilitis	19	47	2 ² / ₅	"
Frost bite	1	1	1	"
Gastritis	8	10	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Gleet	1	1	1	"
Urethritis	5	92	18	"
Gout	1	20	20	Still off duty.
Hæmorrhoids	4	4	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hæmoptysis	2	34	17	1 invalided.
Headache	8	11	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heatstroke	1	1	1	"
Impacted cerumen	1	1	1	"
Influenza	58	220	3	"
Ingrowing toe nail	2	2	1	" 1 still in hospital.
Irritable bladder	3	3	1	" and returned to duty.
" heart	2	33	16 ¹ / ₂	" 1 invalided.
Iritis	1	15	15	" and returned to duty.
Lumbago	2	2	1	"
Measles	9	85	9 ⁴ / ₅	"
Mumps	15	124	8 ⁴ / ₅	"
Myalgia	8	14	4 ¹ / ₂	"
Neuralgia	11	12	1 ¹ / ₂	"
Orchitis	3	22	7 ¹ / ₂	"
Otitis	1	2	2	"
Paralysis (partial)	1	37	37	Still in hospital.
Pneumonia	3	59	19	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pruritus	2	2	1	"
Psoriasis	1	1	1	"
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	40	40	Still in hospital.
Rectal abscess	1	24	24	Recovered and returned to duty.
Renal colic	1	7	7	"
Rheumatism	11	101	9 ¹ / ₂	"
Rheumatic fever	3	216	72	2 invalided, 1 returned to duty.
Sore feet	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore lips	10	24	2 ¹ / ₂	"
Sprains	22	53	2 ¹ / ₂	"
Synovitis, knee	13	90	6 ¹ / ₂	1 still in hospital, 2 invalided, 10 returned to duty.
Vaccinia	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Varicocele	2	3	1	2 invalided.
Varicose veins	1	19	19	1 invalided.
Vertigo	5	6	1 ¹ / ₂	Recovered and returned to duty.
Wounds	16	79	4 ¹ / ₂	"

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 7, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report of 'K' Div., North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1900. During the year twenty-six (26) cases have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence of eighteen and a half days (18½).

The cases are shown on the attached classification.
Three (3) men were examined for re-engagement.
Thirty-nine (39) examinations were made for the South African force.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SUPT. R. B. DEANE,
"K" Div., N.W. M. P.,
Lethbridge.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>		Days.		
Ancylosis Faulty Meta-Carpal	1	31	31	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Abcess Ahcolar	1	1	1	" "
Appendicitis.....	1	16	16	" "
Contusions	2	14	7	" "
Eczema of Face	1	5	5	" "
Fracture of Fibula.....	1	88	88	" "
Co-fract. and dislocation, ulna fract. of Radius	1	153	153	Still under treatment.
Orchitis.	1	51	51	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Tonca Circumacta	1	11	11	" "
Synovitis, sub-acute.....	1	4	4	" "
Wound of Foot.....	1	9	9	" "
<i>Medical.</i>				
Alcoholista	1	7	7	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Bronchitis.....	1	22	22	" "
Coryza, acute.....	1	2	2	" "
Diarrhoea.....	4	28	7	" "
Fever, intermittent.....	1	6	6	" "
Indigestion, acute.....	1	4	4	" "
Neuralgia, intercostal.....	2	9	4½	" "
Pharyngitis.	1	2	2	" "
Tonsillitis	2	17	8½	" "
	26	480		

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of 'G' division for the year ending this date.

During the past year the same vigilance has been exercised in sanitary matters as formerly, regular inspections were made of all buildings from which disease might emanate and a free use of disinfectants made when necessary.

The total number of members of the force treated during the year was fifty-three, seventeen cases being of a surgical and thirty six of a medical nature, exclusive of the forty civilian prisoners who were treated during the year, seventeen for surgical and twenty three for medical ailments. One prisoner admitted to the hospital remained thirty-eight days with inflammatory rheumatism.

I am sorry to have to state that one death occurred during the year in the division, that of Reg. No. 3622 Const. P. Chesley. He was admitted into the hospital on the morning of August 19, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery following with an abscess of the liver of which he died on September 27 last, after an operation performed by Dr. Harrison. The operation, as an operation, was very successful, but Const. Chesley was too weak to stand it, had he lived forty-eight hours I believe he would have recovered.

There has been only one case of contagious disease during the year, that of Reg. No. 2986 Const. Fleming, with mumps. Precautions were taken at once to have him quarantined so that the disease would not spread.

The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is badly required, as I have already referred to in my annual report of last year.

I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending November 30, 1900.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

DISEASES Treated in the North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan,
during the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Alcoholism.....	1	4	4 days.	
Abscess.....	1	39	39	Still in hospital, under orders for Regina.
Biliousness, colic.....	1	8	8	
Biliousness.....	2	4	2	
Blistered heel.....	1	1	1	
Boils.....	1	25	25	
Cold.....	1	1	1	
Carbuncles.....	1	13	13	
Croup.....	2	3	1½	
Conjunctivitis.....				
Dysentery.....	7	57	12½	
Diarrhoea and cramps.....	7	15	2½	
Dislocated shoulder.....	1	27	27	Still in hospital.
Flesh wounds.....	3	8	2½	
Hives.....	1	1	1	
Influenza.....	1	6	6	
Inflammation of bowels.....	1	17	17	
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	2	152	76	
Impacted cerum.....	1	2	2	
Mumps.....	1	10	10	
Palpitation.....	1	1	1	
Rheumatism.....	6	43	7½	
Sore throat.....	1	1	1	
Sprained wrist.....	1	1	1	
Strained side.....	1	15	15	
Synovitis.....	1	19	19	Time expired. Not re-engaged Still under treatment.
Sprained knee.....	1	14	14	
Sore lips.....	1	2	2	
Tooth extracted.....	2	2	1	
Tonsillitis.....	1	6	6	
Varicocele.....	1	1	1	
Varicose veins.....	1	1	1	
<i>Prescriptions.</i>				
Abscess.....	4	23	5½	
Biliousness.....	2	5	2½	
Bubo.....	1	7	7	
Cold.....	3	3	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2	1	
Cramps.....	2	5	2½	
Constipation.....	3	6	2	
Diarrhoea and cramps.....	5	4	1½	
Dysentery.....	2	12	6	
Enlarged gland.....	1	1	1	
Frostbite.....	1	2	1	
Lumbago.....	4	12	3	
Old fracture of wrist.....	1	1	1	
Prickly heat.....	1	1	1	
Plug of paper in ear.....	1	1	1	
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1	
inflammatory.....	1	38	38	
Strained shoulder.....	1	1	1	
Sore throat.....	5	8	1½	
Tooth extracted.....	2	2	1	

P. AYLEN, M.D.

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APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1900.

To Officer Commanding

'F' Division, North-west Mounted Police.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'F' Division, North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending this date. Number of cases treated during year, 102, all of which were members of the force. Number of days, off duty, eighty-nine. Number of Police in hospital, *nil*. I might say that I had one case for hospital but he was a married man and I attended him at his home, he was off duty a number of weeks, but his recovery was complete.

Number of members of force examined for South Africa, thirteen. Number of civilians examined for Strathcona Horse, twenty.

Number for re-engagement, four. Number for engagement, two.

The general health of the men for the year has been good, we have been free from all epidemics.

The sanitary condition of buildings and grounds are good. The drugs, &c., supplied the division have been most satisfactory.

Inclosed find detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

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ANNUAL Report of the Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending Nov. 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Catarrh.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Cold ..	30			
Lumbago.....	2	3	1½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Rheumatism.....	5			
La Grippe.....	2	55	27½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Otitis.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Sore throat.....	1			
Biliousness ..	1			
Ivy poison.....	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscess in ear.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Sun blister.....	1			"
Saddle chafe.....	3			"
Diarrhoea.....	5	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Constipation.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Blood disorder.....	1			"
Boils ..	1			"
Sprained wrist.....	2			"
Influenza ..	1			"
Fly poison.....	3			"
Indigestion ..	2			"
Cut face.	1			"
Corns.....	2			"
Itching piles.....	1			"
Bronchitis.....	1			"
Caries of teeth.....	4			"
Headache.....	1			"
Piles ..	1			"
Epistaxis.....	1			"
Face burnt with powder.....	1			"
Colic.....	1			"
Neuralgia.....	1			"
Tooth extracted ..	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Cut finger.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Cholera morbus.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dog bite ..	1			Medicine and duty.
Sprained thumb.....	1			"
Nervous Debility.....	1			"
Heart neuralgia ..	1	8	8	Transferred to Regina.
Sore testicle.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Sore lips ..	1			"
Sore ear.	1			"
Peritonitis ..	1	14	14	Off duty.
Periostitis ..	1			Medicine and duty.
Intercostal bruises.....	1			"

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding
' E ' Division N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post for the year ending this date.

The total number of cases treated during the year was ninety-one, as shown by the detailed statement accompanying the present report. It is evident by these statistics that the health of the men in general, was fairly good. There were no very serious cases, except one who was invalided on account of consumption. It is to be remarked that the most part of this division is composed of recruits, new men not accustomed to the hardship of military and police duty ; thence the appearance of more or less sickness among them. This division having furnished the best of its men for the different contingents sent to the South African war.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'E' Division, November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, Ischio-Rectal	1	77	77	
Erysipelas	6	14	2 ¹ / ₃	
Bronchitis	1	3	3	
Burns	3	10	1 ¹ / ₃	
Blister on knee.....	1	5	5	
Bruses	5	64	12 ⁴ / ₅	
Colds and coughs	20	60	3	
Constipation	3	13	4	
Colic intestinal.....	1	3	3	
Conjunctivitis.. .. .	1	3	3	
Chafes.....	2	10	5	
Diarrhoea.....	10	23	2 ³ / ₁₀	
Fever scarlet	1	23	23	
Frost bite	1	3	3	
LaGrippe	3	79	26 ¹ / ₃	
Mumps	2	27	13 ¹ / ₂	
Neuralgia.....	3	12	4	
Orchitis	4	46	11 ¹ / ₂	
Phthiasis	1	60	60	Invalided.
Rheumatism	4	48	12	
Strains and sprains	13	108	8 ¹ / ₃	
Tonsilitis.....	1	3	3	
Dislocation, wrist.....	1	16	16	
Fracture, clavicle.....	1	38	38	
Wounds, incised.....	1	4	4	
" punctured.....	1	8	8	

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. BLOUIN.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police.

BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual medical report of ‘C’ Division the year ending this date.

The health of the men has been very good.

In December last, I examined thoroughly nearly all members of the division for service in South Africa, and found every one in good condition.

During the summer we received two batches of raw recruits who proved to be good, strong and hardy fellows.

The only serious case I had to attend was that of Inspector Demers compound fracture of the left arm, the result of a fall from a horse.

No epidemic or endemic diseases in the post or in the surrounding district.

One destitute patient in the hospital, suffering from an ankle crushed in a threshing machine, is improving slowly.

Attached appendix showing cases attended to, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Contusions ..	5	12	2	
Rheumatism.	3	12	3	
Diarrhoea ..	8	13	1	
Feverish Colds	11	19	1 1/2	
Gastralgia ..	5	11	2	
Earache	2	2	1	
Lumbago..	4	15	3 1/2	
Fractured (arm)	1	92	92	
Strains	6	7	1 1/2	
Wounds ..	2	3	1 1/2	
Coughs	6	15	2 1/2	
Vaccination.	2	4	2	
Constipation.	2	4	2	
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	
Boils	1	1	1	
Cramps	1	4	4	
Sprains ..	3	6	2	
Neuralgia ..	1	3	3	
La Grippe.....	3	14	4	
Bronchitis. ..	1	2	2	

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. DEANE.

MAPLE CREEK, December 5, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. P., Regina.

SIR, — I have the honour to submit the Annual Medical Report of 'A' division for the year ended November 30.

I first took over medical charge of this division on May 1, and remained in charge until June 27, following, when I handed it over to Mr. West.

I again assumed the duties of acting assistant surgeon on August 24 last, and have since continued to perform them.

The work was done by Staff Sergeant McNamara, M.D., until December 20.

The general health of the division has been good, the cases of sickness being chiefly of a minor nature.

The total number of cases treated was 130, of these ninety-two were members of the force, the remaining thirty-eight were prisoners.

Reg. No. 3383 who accidentally shot himself through the calf of the leg whilst cleaning his revolver on November 17, 1899, remained in hospital until March 13 following, his recovery was somewhat prolonged owing to the formation of a sinus in connection with the bullet track: he ultimately, however, got entirely well and had no remaining disability.

On August 3, Reg. No. 3574, Const. White, G.E., was sent in from Medicine Lodge detachment, suffering from a large inflamed varicocoele: he was under treatment for two weeks, when his condition not having improved sufficiently to admit of his again being able to ride to any extent without the liability of an aggravation of his lesion, I recommended his transfer to Regina, with a view to his being invalided.

In the course of the year eight men were examined for service in the Yukon, five for re engagement and three for enlistment.:

During the early part of the year a number of men were examined for service in South Africa as follows: seventeen civilians and ten members of the force to service in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and twenty-nine civilians and ten members of the force to service with Strathcona's Horse.

Assistant Surgeon Bell made an inspection of the hospital on September 3, and it was also inspected by myself on October 12.

Under new arrangements the drugs, dressings, &c., are now supplied locally. Of the stock in hospital, some was transferred to the veterinary department, some was purchased by myself and the remainder, together with the surgical instruments forwarded to Regina.

The barracks are inspected weekly and a written report forwarded to the officer commanding the division.

Target practices have been attended as directed.

I forward herewith a list of cases treated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD B. DEANE, M.D.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Disease.	No. of cases	No. of days	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Surgical				
Bullet wound.	1	44	44	Recovered.
Contusions	5	18	3	Returned to duty.
Cystitis	1	7	7	"
Clipped hands	4	4	1	"
Foreign body in eye.	1	1	1	Removed.
Furunculus.	2	14	7	Returned to duty.
Hemorrhoids.	1	5	5	"
Odontalgia	1	1	1	Tooth extracted.
Pterygia angularis.	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Sprains....	6	24	4	"
Varicocele.	1	13	13	Transferred to Regina.
Wound of foot.....	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
Medical—				
Biliousness	5	10	2	Returned to duty.
Bronchitis	6	7	1	"
Cephalalgia.	2	2	1	"
Coryza.....	23	36	1	"
Colic.....	7	12	1	"
Constipation.....	1	1	1	"
Debility....	2	12	6	"
Dermatitis.	6	6	1	"
Gastritis	3	12	4	"
Influenza.....	2	32	16	"
Lumbago.	5	15	3	"
Neuralgia.....	4	8	2	"
Pharyngitis.	2	4	2	"

REGINALD B. DEANE.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, December, 1900.

To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

As I have not had an opportunity of visiting all of the divisions of the force during the year just past, I can only speak of the condition of the horses from information supplied me through the divisional veterinary reports. This, however, is a matter of minor importance, as the best of our horses were sent to South Africa, early in the year, with the 2nd Contingent C.M. Rifles, and of those left a great many have been cast and sold, and many more are down for casting just as soon as their places can be filled with young horses.

A matter of far more importance to us, is the selection, training and care of remounts. To this subject, I wish particularly to draw your attention feeling confident that I will have your support on any reasonable suggestion I may make.

In 1886 and 1887, a number of very fine horses were brought into the country from Oregon, Wyoming and British Columbia. Most of these horses were by thoroughbred and half bred sires, descendants of Lexington, out of native mares. These horses had good backs, plenty of bone, and good feet, horses of great substance and horses that gave very little trouble in breaking.

The late Frank Strong brought in a bunch of fairly well selected native mares, and started breeding along the same lines. He brought up from the east two thoroughbred stallions, Milton by Terror, and Stilton by Imp. Strichino, and a trotting bred horse combination by Chicago Volunteer. I doubt if we ever got very much better saddle horses than the get of the first mentioned stallions, or better drivers and team horses, than the get of combination. Some few of the latter were inclined to pace or mix in their gait, this, however, is not a very serious objection, and can usually be corrected in the shoeing. Some of the Strong horses still in the force have reached the age of fifteen or sixteen years and are apparently good for some years yet.

Silk Gown, a horse imported from Ireland, got some very good saddle horses, a few of which were purchased for the force and gave good satisfaction. This horse was not thorough-bred, but came I believe from some celebrated family of hunters.

Master Blair by Blair Athol, Vancouver, Floridor, Imp, and Scalper by War Dance, all had representatives in the force, but not in sufficient numbers to enable me to speak of any as a family, although the individuals were good.

I may say here that I purchased a number of Scalper's get for the 2nd Contingent and they certainly were the pick of the two hundred horses that left this section of country for Africa. Quinquagesima, an imported horse, said to be by the Miser, did not I understand prove a success as a sire of saddle horses. It turned out afterwards, I believe that this horse was not thoroughbred, but that his dam was a coach mare. This horse though strikingly handsome, was too rangy and did not impress one as an animal of much substance.

The Winder Ranch Co., and the Bow River Ranch Co., also turned in some very fine horses bred on the same lines.

I mention these facts to show you that the very best saddle horses we have ever had in the force were sired by thoroughbred, or nearly thoroughbred, stallions.

I have not said anything about the horses purchased from the Quorn ranch, for the reason that they were out of imported Irish mares, or the daughters of those mares.

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To any one contemplating breeding horses for the British army, a very valuable lesson might be learned by comparing the get of the different stallions used on this ranch, all imported. That Eagle's Plume and Aerostic got saddle horses there is no doubt, while Yorkist and Preston pans, if bred to the right class of mares could not help but get artillery horses. (I do not consider the native mare quite heavy enough for the latter purpose, but suitable animals could be had in Ontario and Quebec).

It must not be inferred from anything I have said that I think any sort of a thoroughbred horse will do to breed to, or that any sort of mare if bred to a thoroughbred horse will produce a saddle horse. On the contrary, the very greatest care must be exercised in choosing bearing animals. I would rather breed from a stallion with some flaw in his pedigree, if perfect in other respects, than use a stallion of the most fashionable blood with a crooked hock or other defect liable to be transmitted to his offspring. Such defects are sometimes overlooked by breeders of both trotting and race horses, but should never be by those breeding horses for military purposes.

Horsemen in the territories are very anxious to have a remount station established in the west. In my opinion the time is not ripe for any such request to be made to the Imperial authorities, for I am afraid if such request was made and assented to, it would do more harm than good, for the simple reason that a sufficient number of good horses, that is horses suitable for the British army, could not be purchased to warrant the expense such an establishment would entail. I am also afraid it would encourage the importation of American horses by dealers to the detriment of the breeding interests of this country.

A purchasing officer making a yearly trip to the west would, I think, be repaid for the trouble taken. He might not get very many on the first trip, but it is a trade that would grow. Breeders would become anxious to supply the stamp of horse required, and by this means lead up to the establishment of the much wished for remount station. To assist and encourage the breeding of army horses in the west, I would strongly recommend the establishment of a government stud or breeding farm, and when I tell you that in the immense district lying between High river and the international boundary, I only know of two thoroughbred horses, you will understand the need of such an establishment. The outlook for even a sufficient number of good police horses is rather slim.

In regard to a breeding farm, I would not advise starting one on a very extensive scale. My idea would be to set aside two sections of land, use one for summer and the other for winter grazing. A good comfortable dwelling house, a stable for the stallions and necessary work horses. Sheds and corrals for the mares and colts.

I might say here that I am totally opposed to stabling young stock in this part of the country. The toughness, soundness and hardiness of the broncho is due to the continual exercise the animal takes from the time it is foaled until it is taken up for breaking. An open shed for them to take shelter in in very severe weather is all they require.

Two good stout thoroughbred stallions and one trotting bred horse would be required, the stoutest and best looking procurable. These with fifty selected mares would give a good start.

I would also suggest that settlers and breeders be allowed the service of the stallions for the right class of mare, at a nominal figure, the government to have the privilege of buying the produce, when the animal had attained a certain age. This, in my opinion, would give the horse breeding interest an impetus it sadly needs.

I have spoken to a number of ranchers lately on the subject of breeding army horses, and while the majority would be willing to try it, they do not feel inclined to buy the class of stallion necessary for the purpose. I am satisfied, however, if the right horse were brought in it would be well patronized. Something might be done, in connection with this scheme, to improve the Indian pony. I believe by crossing them, first with a trotting horse, then breeding to the thorough bred, a very serviceable saddle horse would be produced, having the gameness, intelligence, and size of the sires, combined with the hardiness of the native.

The army horse is, I believe, the best type for the western breeder to raise, the proper stamp, once established, a ready market will be found where the breeder need fear no competition.

So far as I can learn from men just returned from South Africa, and from communications received from men still in that country, there were no other horses used during the Boer war, that could live with the western bred horse, not even the much vaunted waler of Australia. The war office will, I have no doubt, have ample proof of the excellence of the western horse, and once demonstrated that we can raise the right stamp in sufficient numbers, we will have a trade that no country in the world can take from us.

I am endeavouring to get the horsemen of the district to form a local horse breeders association, not for the purpose of agitation, but for the purpose of meeting and discussing questions that may benefit those engaged in the business.

List of Remounts Purchased, giving the Breeding, where known.

From whom purchased.	Number	Description.
John Hamilton	2	One by Sharper King (trotting horse). One saddle horse by Mystery (thoroughbred).
R. G. Robinson	2	Both by a coach horse out of range mares ; the mares have a remote cross of Percheron.
J. Capithorn	1	By thoroughbred horse, range mare.
O. Cartley	1	By Silk Gown, range mare.
R. Bell	6	By Eagle's Plume and Aerostic, mares out of Irish mares.
W. S. Christie	1	The brand this horse bears, stamps him as of unknown breeding, probably sired by a half-bred hackney and out of range mare.
W. Anderson	1	By Pytchley, imp. Yorkshire coach horse ; dam, an imp. Irish mare.
J. K. Rawles	1	By a trotting bred horse, Royal George, one of the old Canadian families of trotting horses ; dam's breeding unknown.
A. H. Eckford	1	One by Vancouver (thoroughbred), dam's breeding unknown, probably an Oregon mare.
A. Vine	1	By an Oregon horse, probably half-bred ; dam, a range mare.
J. J. Sullivan	2	Range bred.
Jos. Whitbread	1	By Imp. Pytchley, dam an imp. Irish mare.
E. D. Swann	6	One by Aerostic. Three by Eagle's Plume. One by Yorkist, one by Cathesmore, all imported, dams out of Irish mares, by thoroughbred mares.
W. W. Arnold	1	Said to be by a Morgan horse, dam by a Hambletonian, both trotting, (doubtful).
Math. Macleod	1	By Quinquage-ima, imp., dam a range mare.
Bell Bros	5	The mares now in the Bell Bros bunch, including the dams of the geldings purchased for the police, are descended from a bunch of native ponies brought from British Columbia in 1884. A horse by Banjo Charley was first used, then an Oregon bred horse, then a horse out of an eastern mare, by a stallion brought from Quebec. Banjo Charley was the first race horse brought to Montana from the east.
John Heron	1	By Lord Lenox, No. 3107, imp. Hackney, dam by Clandeboye (thoroughbred).
J. B. Lyndas	1	By Clandeboye, dam's breeding unknown said to have been brought to the country by Louis Riel.
W. A. Douglas	4	By a trotting bred horse, out of range mares.
H. Lang	1	By a French Canadian horse, out of a range mare.

With regard to the education and fitting of remounts, I am still of the opinion that the only proper course to pursue with our young horses is to give them a year's course of preparation—two would be still better. I would recommend the establishment of two remount depots—one at Regina, and one in the west. I would recommend Macleod for the western depot, as we have more stable accommodation and more room for outside work than Calgary. I would have the remounts ridden and handled by picked men only, and would never allow one to be sent on any duty until it had put in the full term. Horses should be turned out of a school of this kind fully developed and thoroughly trained—trained to stand without being tied, to lie down, to shoot off of,

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to carry two men, and to pull with a rope attached to the horn of the saddle. They might also be given a little slow drill. Any bad habit or vice should be overcome and defects in gait rectified during the course. I would pick the best men available for the work, they to be under an efficient non-commissioned officer, and while employed give them extra pay or exemption from some of the routine duties. I would make this school—it would be a school for both men and horses—a stepping stone to promotion. I would give every man a chance to enter it, that is men who took the trouble to prepare themselves for it.

Apart from the increased usefulness of a well-trained horse, over one only partially trained, we would prevent in a great measure the innumerable accidents, such as sprained tendons, burned heels, &c., our young horses are continually meeting with. We have abundant evidence in the force to-day of the benefits that would follow such a course of preparation in the horses that were not injured, or over worked in any way, the first two years of their service. Horses that have received such treatment have been killed this year on account of old age, that were as sound and clean limbed as they were the day they were purchased.

Horses putting in the prescribed time in such a school would be fit for the severest kind of work that could be imposed on them without any danger of hurting them.

I could never see wherein our young horses were benefited by being sent to the riding school as soon as they were gentle enough to be mounted by recruits, nor could I see where they had any chance for development by being sent on detachment and handed over to the tender mercies of some man who was barely more than a recruit himself.

I might quote here the case of Horse Reg. No. 2494, which broke its leg at Whitewood. Had this been a well trained horse such an accident would not have occurred. I believe it was actually necessary to send this horse on detachment, there being no other available at the time, and I just mention it as an example of the many accidents that happen to young untrained horses sent out for this work.

While speaking of the fitting and training of the remounts, another question having a certain bearing upon this subject might very properly be alluded to here, that is the all important question of shoeing.

That our horses must be shod is patent to every one at all conversant with the subject, for the simple reason that if they were not there would be more of the hoof worn away during the hours of labour than nature could restore during the hours of rest, and as we must therefore put up with the evil of shoeing—every nail that is driven into the hoof, no matter how skilfully done, is an injury, for every nail crushes, deflects and impedes the nutritive function of so many of the hair like fibres which make up the horny wall. Our aim then should be to do as little injury as possible in shoeing. In preparing the foot for the shoe it should be remembered that nature intended the frog and sole to take a certain portion of the weight as well as the lower rim of the wall, and for this reason that portion of the foot which the shoe is fitted to is the only portion that should be levelled, and this should be done with a rasp only. Such a thing as paring down the sole, trimming off the frog or cutting away the bars, and opening up the heels should never be allowed. Nature intended the sole to bear its share of the burden, so the thicker and stronger it is, the better it is able to take that share. Nature intended the frog to act as a cushion, and prevent jar and concussion, and the bigger and fuller the frog is the less the concussion. Opening up the heels and paring away the bars to allow the heels to expand, as a great many blacksmiths will tell you is necessary, means the removing of nature's supports or buttresses and more readily allows the heels to contract. Calkings should never be used except in winter weather, when trails and roads are slippery, and then they should be as short as possible. While on the trail the length does not matter so much, as they sink into the snow, and thus allow the frog to come into contact with the surface. When long calkings are used, and the animal is forced to stand on dry boards, the frog is thrown out of use, it dries up and becomes contracted. In fitting the shoe it should be remembered that the foot is inclosed in a simple horny box, that all the efforts of shoeing should be directed to preserve that box in a natural condition and that its position in relation to the limb should not be altered by the shape

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or form of the shoe. The shoe should be so fitted that its outer edge is flush with the lower outside portion of the wall, that is, it should be so fitted that it will not be necessary to rasp off one particle of the outer wall. It is quite a common practice of a great many blacksmiths to set the shoe well in from the outer edge of the wall, then tear away at the wall with the rasp until they strike the shoe and can do no more damage, they think it makes a neat job. I think it an indication of dense ignorance on the part of the blacksmith.

Apart from the outbreaks of typhoid fever and influenza the general health and condition of the horses during the year has been remarkably good, notwithstanding the fact that our best horses had been taken for duty in South Africa, making it necessary at times to work horses that were not fit for our service. However, by the general use of the soap tub during the day and the generous application of poultices for the night, we managed to get a good deal of work out of sore footed horses.

Typhoid, or enteric fever, again made its appearance among the horses of 'F' division, fourteen cases reported, four of this number succumbing to the malady. This is one of the most serious affections our horses are subject to, for it not only causes the death of a big percentage of the animals attacked, but it leaves those which apparently recover practically useless, some organic change usually taking place during the progress of the fever, in the heart, liver, or nervous system. I have some suggestions to offer with a view to stamping out this fever, and as I have a separate report in course of preparation on this subject, will embody my suggestions in that. Influenza broke out in depot 'F' and 'G' divisions, sixteen horses being the number attacked, two deaths resulting. The immediate cause of the death of one of these horses being enteritis, which followed a very severe attack of the influenza. This looks like a trivial matter to write about, but when it is taken into consideration that these sixteen horses were off duty on an average of a fraction over 25 days each, or a total of 401 days, it puts a different aspect on the subject, and shows how extremely careful we should be in giving a horse prompt treatment, it may apparently be just suffering from a simple cold, but it might prove to be an attack of this insidious disease, influenza. Where the disease goes through a stable of horses there is not much danger of its true nature being overlooked, but where only one or two are affected a mistake might very easily be made, and to prevent any such errors, I would consider it good practice to put horses suffering from even common colds, off duty.

It was found necessary to apply the Mallein test to horse Reg. 1873, of 'K' Division. The reaction was undoubted, and the animal was, therefore, destroyed, and the body burned. Just where this horse contracted glanders, I have been unable to learn.

A rather rare case, rare at least in Canada, was brought to me for treatment last May. The case was one of *Filaria papillosa*, or worm in the eye. This parasite, though very lively, did not appear to cause the animal much inconvenience. The parasite, a delicate, silvery-white worm, measured nearly two inches in length. How it reaches the eye is not known, but the general supposition is that the egg from which the worm is hatched is taken into the stomach either with the food or water, and, after being hatched, gains the circulation and is carried by the blood current to the eye, more by chance than anything else. The animal made a good recovery from the operation and has fully recovered the sight of the eye.

A travelling photographer got a very good picture of the affected eye before the operation.

In company with Asst.-Commissioner McIlree I visited Pincher Creek and Lethbridge in the latter part of December, 1899, and early in January, 1900, for the purpose of buying horses for the 2nd Contingent C. M. R. Forty-six horses were purchased, including those taken over in Macleod; of this number forty-three were accepted by Vet. Lieut. Riddle, two were left on account of being team horses, the third met with an accident while being exercised. The team have proved to be an exceptionally good pair of work horses, in fact have been our main stay during the summer. The saddle horse, though fully recovered from the accident, has been turned out with the herd, as I did not like to risk putting him at work too soon. I have heard nothing officially about these horses but I gather from private sources that they proved satisfactory, and did excellent work.

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Most of the horses purchased were cow horses, and a good many of them were turned in by men who went with the contingent and wanted them as their own troopers, they usually offered them with the recommendation that they were the top horses of their string. Of the horses offered by the men going with the contingent, I found it necessary to reject very few, and those principally on account of age, for I had made up my mind that South Africa was no place to send colts or old horses. Of the horses offered by other parties, extreme care had to be exercised, for all kinds and conditions were offered including a goodly number of outlaws

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon.*

Attached will be found statements of horses purchased, cast and sold, died, destroyed or struck off for other reasons during the year.

In addition to the above 151 horses were transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence for the use of the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

LIST OF HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Rmt. No.	Reg. No.	From whom purchased.	Place.	Date of purchase.	Amount paid.	Division
					\$ cts.	
1	2474	Militia Dept.		Dec. 30, 1899	100 00	Dep.
2	2475	"		" 30, 1899	100 00	"
3	2476	Joe Bonneau.	Regina	May 7, 1900	105 00	
4	2477	"		" 7, 1900	105 00	
5	2478	"		" 7, 1900	105 00	F.
6	2479	C. Wilson		" 8, 1900	80 00	F.
7	2480	T. M. Motion.		" 12, 1900	90 00	Dep.
8	2481	"		" 12, 1900	90 00	F.
9	2482	Ed. Shufelt.		" 16, 1900	80 00	Dep.
10	2483	Joe Bonneau.		June 5, 1900	90 00	"
11	2484	"		" 5, 1900	90 00	F.
12	2485	W. Walsh.	Moose Jaw	" 2, 1900	125 00	Dep.
13	2486	G. M. Annable		" 2, 1900	105 00	F.
14	2487	"		" 2, 1900	105 00	F.
15	2488	John Sally.	Regina	" 2, 1900	80 00	Dep.
16	2489	"		" 2, 1900	75 00	"
17	2490	Jno. Foster	Long Lake	" 16, 1900	95 00	
18	2491	H. W. Wallis.	Calgary	" 12, 1900	75 00	G.
19	2492	H. C. Lawson	Regina	" 21, 1900	90 00	Dep.
20	2493	"		" 21, 1900	90 00	"
21	2494	"		" 21, 1900	100 00	
22	2495	"		" 21, 1900	100 00	F.
*23	2496	T. D. Cavanah.	Moosomin	Jan. 8, 1900	75 00	Dep.
*24	2497	"		" 8, 1900	75 00	"
*25	2498	Jno. Pollock	Yorkton	" 2, 1900	100 00	"
*26	2499	Can. L. & R. Co.	Crane Lake	" 2, 1900	85 00	A.
*27	2500	R. E. Stark.	Medicine Hat	" 2, 1900	87 00	A.
*28	2501	J. Graham.	Ft. Saskatchewan	Dec. 30, 1900	100 00	A.
*29	2502	— Lockhardt.	Edmonton	Jan. 1, 1900	100 00	A.
30	2503	F. Ings.	Calgary	July 21, 1900	100 00	E.
*31	2504	E. D. Adams.	"	Jan. 2, 1900	100 00	E.
*32	2505	A. H. Eckford	"	" 6, 1900	100 00	A.
*33	2506	"	"	" 6, 1900	100 00	A.
*34	2507	Geo. Lane	High River	" 6, 1900	100 00	E.
35	2508	Arthur Johnson.	North Portal	July 2, 1900	65 00	Dep.
*36	2509	Geo. Lane	High River	Jan. 6, 1900	100 00	G.
*37	2510	W. J. Eddy	Pincher Creek	" 4, 1900	90 00	D.
*38	2511	"	"	" 4, 1900	90 00	D.
*39	2512	L. E. Bourne.	Macleod	" 5, 1900	65 00	D.

* Taken over for Militia.

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List of HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900—*Con.*

Rmt. No.	Reg. No.	From whom purchased.	Place.	Date of Purchase.	Amount Paid.	Division
					\$ cts.	
40	2513	C. Hamilton	Ft. Saskatchewan	June 25, 1900	55 00	G.
41	2514			" 25, 1900	55 00	G.
42	2515	Bred by N. W. M. P.	Mare Reg. No. 2,178.	6, 1896		F.
43	2516			2,221. Mar. 21, 1897		Dep.
44	2517	"	"	1,126. May 26, 1896		"
45	2518	M. Dewker.	Calgary	July 21, 1900	80 00	E.
46	2519	W. W. White.	Ft. Saskatchewan	Aug. 13, 1900	65 00	G.
47	2520	D. Stewart	Edmonton	21, 1900	60 00	G.
48	2521	Lt.-Gov. A. E. Forget.	Regina	22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
49	2522	D. Henderson	"	25, 1900	80 00	"
50	2523	Robt. Toome	Ft. Saskatchewan	Sep. 3, 1900	100 00	G.
51	2524	W. L. Christie.	High River	13, 1900	100 00	Dep.
52	2525	" Hitchcock.	Moosejaw	27, 1900	100 00	"
53	2526	W. Walsh.	"	27, 1900	100 00	"
54	2527	D. A. Macdonald.	Regina	Oct. 2, 1900	100 00	"
55	2528	W. Hyde.	Macleod	Sep. 4, 1900	100 00	D.
56	2529	A. V. Lindeburgh	Kuttawa	Oct. 8, 1900	125 00	Dep.
57	2530	"	"	" 8, 1900	125 00	"
58	2531	P. O'Hara	Maple Creek	" 12, 1900	90 00	A.
59		Not purchased				
60	2532	J. Hamilton	Calgary	Oct. 15, 1900	125 00	E.
61	2533	"	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
62	2534	R. G. Robinson.	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
63	2535	"	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
64	2536	J. Hamilton.	Calgary	Oct. 15, 1900	100 00	E
65	2537	J. Copithorne.	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	Dep.
66	2538	O. Critchley	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
67	2539	B. M. Farley.	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
68	2540	R. Bell.	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
69	2541	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
70	2542	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	Dep.
71	2543	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
72	2544	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
73	2545	W. S. Christie.	Okotoks	" 16, 1900	125 00	Dep.
74	2546	W. Anderson	"	" 16, 1900	100 00	D
75	2547	J. K. Rowles.	"	" 16, 1900	110 00	E
76	2548	H. N. Shephard.	High River	" 17, 1900	125 00	Dep.
77	2549	A. H. Eckford.	"	" 17, 1900	100 00	G
78	2550	"	"	" 17, 1900	100 00	G
79	2551	A. Vine.	Ings	" 18, 1900	100 00	G
80	2552	F. W. Ings.	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
81	2553	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
82	2554	J. J. Sullivan.	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	G
83	2555	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
84	2556	Joseph Whitbread.	"	" 18, 1900	125 00	E
85	2557	E. D. Swann	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
86	2558	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
87	2559	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
88	2560	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
89	2561	"	"	" 18, 1900	125 00	Dep.
90	2562	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	Dep.
91	2563	W. W. Arnold.	Macleod	" 20, 1900	100 00	D
92	2564	W. Hyde	"	" 20, 1900	100 00	Dep.
93	2565	H. H. Jenkins	Pincher Creek.	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
94	2566	M. McLeod.	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
95	2567	Bell Bros.	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
96	2568	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
97	2569	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
98	2570	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
99	2571	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
100	2572	Jno. Heron	"	" 22, 1900	125 00	Dep.
101	2573	Jno. W. Woolfe.	Lethbridge	" 23, 1900	125 00	K
102	2574	"	"	" 23, 1900	125 00	K
103	2575	"	"	" 23, 1900	100 00	K
104	2576	"	"	" 23, 1900	100 00	Dep.
105	2577	J. B. Lyons	Whitewood	Nov. 2, 1900	100 00	Dep.

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LIST 2F HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900—Con.

Rmt. No.	Reg. No.	From whom purchased.	Place.	Date of purchase.	Amount paid.	Division
					\$ cts.	
106	2578	Bred by N. W. M. Police.	Maple Creek. No. 2177	June 28, 1896		Dep.
107	2579	"	" 2285	May 29, 1897		Dep.
108	2580	"	" 2244	31, 1897		Dep.
109	2581	W. A. Douglas.....	Maple Creek.	Nov. 1, 1900	100 00	A
110	2582	"	"	" 1, 1900	100 00	A
111	2583	W. W. Arnold.....	Macleod.....	" 7, 1900	125 00	Dep.
112	2584	John Read	Eagle Butte	" 16, 1900	100 00	A
113	2585	J. B. Hassett	Maple Creek.	" 17, 1900	100 00	A
114	2586	W. Hyde	McLeod	" 14, 1900	100 00	D
115	2587	"	"	" 14, 1900	100 00	D
116	2588	"	"	" 14, 1900	125 00	D
117	2589	H. Lang	"	" 14, 1900	125 00	D
118	2590	W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek.	" 24, 1900	100 00	A
119	2591	"	"	" 24, 1900	100 00	A

The amount paid for the above horses was \$11,102.

The horses are posted to division as follows :—

Depot	45
A.....	13
D.....	14
E.....	24
F.....	8
G.....	11
K.....	3
Total.....	118

Remount 59 not purchased.

List of Horses cast and sold between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2098	Dep	Qu'Appelle	March 14, 1900.	30 00	
1737		White wood	30, 1900	40 00	
1540	"	Regina	Nov 17, 1900..	15 00	
2474			" 17, 1900..	10 00	
2135			" 17, 1900	28 00	
1546			" 17, 1900.	26 00	
2475.....			" 17, 1900..	24 00	
2493			" 17, 1900.	20 00	
1906			" 17, 1900	22 00	
2470			" 17, 1900	25 00	
Ch. Filly..			" 17, 1900..	11 00	
2439			" 17, 1900	41 00	
2113			" 17, 1900..	24 00	
2482			" 17, 1900	43 00	
	14				359 00
1126	A	Maple Creek.	Oct. 27, 1900	5 00	
1734	"	"	" 27, 1900..	31 00	
1740	"	"	" 27, 1900	20 00	
1833	"	"	" 27, 1900	35 00	
2161	"	"	" 27, 1900..	25 00	
2287	"	"	" 27, 1900.	38 00	
	6				154 00
1159	D	Macleod	April 19, 1900..	20 00	
2198	"	"	" 19, 1900..	30 00	
730	"	"	Sept. 29, 1900.	9 00	
749	"	"	" 29, 1900..	12 50	
414	"	"	" 29, 1900..	10 00	
913	"	"	" 29, 1900.	6 50	
1894	"	"	" 29, 1900	41 50	
917.....	"	"	" 29, 1900..	16 00	
2075	"	"	" 29, 1900	16 00	
2076.....	"	"	" 29, 1900..	32 00	
1273	"	"	" 29, 1900.	11 00	
1776	"	"	" 29, 1900	17 50	
2127	"	"	" 29, 1900..	24 00	
	13				246 00
2388	E	Calgary	June 12, 1900	75 00	
840	"	"	Sept. 5, 1900.	30 00	
1430	"	"	" 5, 1900..	24 00	
1503.....	"	"	" 5, 1900..	18 00	
1505.....	"	"	" 5, 1900..	15 00	
1718	"	"	" 5, 1900..	65 00	
1955.....	"	"	" 5, 1900	40 00	
2241	"	"	" 5, 1900..	38 00	
2436	"	"	" 5, 1900..	25 00	
1515	"	"	Nov. 8, 1900	17 00	
1775	"	"	" 8, 1900..	16 00	
1951.....	"	"	" 8, 1900.	32 00	
2417	"	"	" 8, 1900.	24 00	
1870	"	"	" 8, 1900..	32 00	
	14				451 00

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Reg. No.	Div.	Place	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1807	F	Prince Albert	Oct. 10, 1900..	47 00	
1815	"	"	" 10, 1900..	49 00	
2092	"	"	" 10, 1900..	51 00	
2138	"	"	" 10, 1900..	56 00	
1768	"	"	Nov. 5, 1900..	42 00	
1797	"	"	" 5, 1900..	47 00	
1831	"	"	" 5, 1900..	50 00	
1843	"	"	" 5, 1900..	27 00	
1903	"	"	" 5, 1900..	21 00	
1917	"	"	" 5, 1900..	45 00	
2039	"	"	" 5, 1900..	47 00	
2048	"	"	" 5, 1900..	47 00	
2449	"	"	" 5, 1900..	60 00	
	13				589 00
1336	G	Fort Saskatchewan....	Dec. 2, 1899..	20 00	
1656	"	"	" 2, 1899..	20 00	
1654	"	"	" 15, 1899..	40 00	
2139	"	"	Feb. 21, 1900..	90 00	
	4				170 00
1589	K	Macleod.	Sept. 29, 1900..	79 00	
1707	"	"	" 29, 1900..	10 00	
1646	"	"	" 29, 1900..	17 50	
1585	"	"	" 29, 1900..	15 00	
855	"	"	" 29, 1900..	13 00	
1457	"	"	" 29, 1900..	25 00	
1209	"	Lethbridge	Nov. 10, 1900..	30 00	
1458	"	"	" 10, 1900..	35 00	
1601	"	"	" 10, 1900..	35 00	
1602	"	"	" 10, 1900..	7 00	
1614	"	"	" 10, 1900..	18 50	
1651	"	"	" 10, 1900..	8 00	
1703	"	"	" 10, 1900..	21 00	
1986	"	"	" 10, 1900..	19 00	
2003	"	"	" 10, 1900..	23 00	
2288	"	"	" 10, 1900..		
	16				356 00
Total....	80				2,325 00

List of Horses died between Dec. 1, 1899 and Nov. 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Death.	Disease.	General Order.
2467	Dep.	Regina.	March 28, 1900	Enteritis	15193
2463	"	"	Sept. 24, 1900	At Kuttawa, foreign body lodging in the gut	15844
2059	A	Maple Creek.....	Dec. 4, 1899	Pneumonia.	14964
1483	"	Swift Current.	May 27, 1900	Enteritis	15406
2252	D	Macleod.	Feb. 6, 1900	Laryngitis	15082
109	"	"	May 17, 1900	Broken neck.....	15336
P. 18	"	"	Sept. 4, 1900	Natural causes	15753
*2143	F	Prince Albert.	Nov. 23, 1899	Typhoid fever	14914
2444	"	"	May 22, 1900	"	15388
2277	"	"	Aug. 9, 1900	Influenza	15613
2155	"	"	15, 1900	Typhoid fever	15631
2024	"	"	28, 1900	Rupture of intestines, a result of typhoid fever	15644
892	G	Fort Saskatchewan..	June 10, 1900	Rupture of diaphragm.....	15404
1269	K	Lethbridge	Dec. 31, 1899	Died at Milk River, old age and natural causes	14967
515	"	"	June 8, 1900	Died at Coutt's, heart failure induced by old age	15567
15					

* Not shown in previous report.

List of Horses destroyed between Dec. 1, 1899, and Nov. 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date when Destroyed.	Disease or Cause.	General Order.
1323	D	Macleod	June 13, 1900	Destroyed, Pincher Creek, broken leg....	15405
*423	G	Fort Saskatchewan..	Nov. 27, 1899	" for dog meat	14943
*1659	"	"	27, 1899	"	14943
P. 94	"	"	Dec. 14, 1899	"	14947
1328	"	"	Oct. 8, 1900	" at Innisfail, bursitis	15769
1873	K	Lethbridge..	June 5, 1900	" for glanders.....	15387
641	"	"	Nov. 5, 1900	" at Writing-on-Stone, unfit for further service, old age.....	15845
538	"	"	13, 1900	Destroyed, old age.....	15871
712	"	"	11, 1900	" at Pendant d'Oreille, old age	15871
P. 5	"	"	11, 1900	" " "	15871
10					

* Not shown on previous report.

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LIST of ponies lost and struck off strength between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Remarks.
P. 169	Dep.	
" 170	"	
" 172	"	
" 173	"	
" 176	"	
" 178	"	
" 179	"	
" 180	"	
" 182	"	
" 183	"	These ponies were left at Laird's Post, Pelly River, by Inspector Moodie while on the Edmonton-Yukon Patrol (1897-1898).
" 184	"	
" 187	"	
" 189	"	
" 190	"	
" 191	"	
" 192	"	
" 193	"	
" 194	"	
" 195	"	
" 196	"	
" 77	G	
" 82	"	Lost or abandoned on Edmonton-Yukon Patrol, at or near Fort St. John, by Inspector Moodie (1897-1898).
" 85	"	
" 89	"	
Total....	24	

Summary.

80 horses cast and sold	\$2,325 00
151 " turned over to militia at \$85	12,835 00
10 " destroyed.	
15 " died.	\$15,160 00
24 ponies lost or abandoned.	
Total... 280 horses and ponies.	
112 horses purchased, \$11,102.00.	
6 " bred by police taken on strength.	
Total... 118	

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

	PAGE.
Schedule A (summer, 1900).....	3
„ B (30th November, 1900)..	5

APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Super-numerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot..	Regina..	1	1	4	1			5	9	6	156	12	195	64	
	Moosomin..							1			5		6	4	
	Qu'Appelle							1					1	2	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	
	Whitewood..										1		1	1	
	Salteoats									1	2		3	2	
	Yorkton										1		1	2	
	Fort Pelly										1		1	1	
	Kutawa ..										1		1	2	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle.										1		1	2	
	Estevan..										2		2	2	
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal.							1					1		
	Wood Mountain							1			2	1	4	4	
	Willow Bunch...										1		1		
	Town Station.							1			1		2		
	Ottawa.							4			1		5		
	On Command			1	1							1	3	20	
	In South Africa.....	1		3	13		1	14	11	23	106	5	177		
Total, Depot Division...		1	1	5	18	1	1	28	20	30	284	19	408	109	
A	Maple Creek			1				1	1	2	17	5	27	14	
	East End										1	2	3	4	
	Farwell.											1	1	1	
	Ten Mile										2	1	3	4	
	Medicine Lodge.								1		2		3	4	
	Medicine Hat										1		1	2	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	On Herd ..													6	
	Total, A Division			1				1	2	2	25	9	40	37	
C ...	Battleford..				1			1	2	2	16	3	25	19	
	Onion Lake							1			2		3	4	
	Jackfish..										1		1	1	
	Henrietta										1		1	2	
	Saskatoon										1		1	2	
	O. C., Regina										1		1		
F	Prince Albert			1	1			1		1	11	4	19	24	
	Duck Lake								1		2	1	4	4	
	Batoche									1			1	1	
	Rosthern										1		1	1	
	Flett Springs										1		1	1	
Total, C & F Division.				1	2			3	3	4	37	8	58	59	
D	Macleod				1	1	1	3		4	26	11	47	33	
	Pincher Creek								1		1	2	4	8	
	Big Bend.										3	1	4	3	
	Kootenai										2	1	3	3	
	Stand Off							1			2	6	9	5	
	St. Mary's.....								1		4	1	6	9	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Kipp											1	1		
	Leavings										2		2	4	
	Mosquito Creek										2		2	3	
	Porcupines									1	1		2	4	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Town Patrol										1		1		
	On Herd										1	2	3	26	
K	On Command							1		1	1	1	4	2	
	Lethbridge			1				1	1	1	11	3	18	22	
	Milk River Ridge										1		1	4	
	Coutts								1		1	1	3	5	
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1		2	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille										1		1	4	
	St. Mary's										1	1	2	1	
	On Herd													5	
	O. C., Macleod													6	
	Total, D & K Division ..			1	1	1	1	6	4	8	63	32	117	152	
E	Calgary				2			2	2	1	26	5	38	28	
	Banff										3		3	4	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	2	
	Gleichen							1			2	4	7	6	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Rosebud										1		1	1	
	Sarcee Reserve ..											1	1		
	Total, E Division				2			3	3	1	36	10	55	45	
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1				2	2	1	21	9	36	24	
	Edmonton							1			4	2	7	3	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1	2	
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake ..									1	2	1	4	5	
	Peace River Landing ..								1		1	1	3	2	
	Fort Resolution									1		1	2		
	Treaty Escort								1		2		3		
	O. C., Banff										1		1		
	" Yukon													4	
	Total, G Division			1				3	4	3	34	14	59	42	
RECAPITULATION.															
	Regina District	1	1	5	18	1	1	28	20	30	284	19	408	109	
	Maple Creek District			1				1	2	2	25	9	40	37	
	Battleford and Prince Albert District ..			1	2			3	3	4	37	8	58	59	
	Macleod-Lethbridge District ..			1	1	1	1	6	4	8	63	32	117	152	
	Calgary District				2			3	3	1	36	10	55	45	
	Saskatchewan District			1				3	4	3	34	14	59	42	
	Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	9	23	2	2	44	36	48	479	92	737	444	
	" Yukon Territory ..			2	4	4		11	9	15	136	18	199	33	211
	Grand Total	1	1	11	27	6	2	55	45	63	615	110	936	477	211

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APPENDIX B

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER
30, 1900.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot..	Regina	1	1	1	5	1		4	10	4	111	12	150	63	....
	Moosomin				1					1	5		7	5	....
	Qu'Appelle							1			1		2	2	....
	Wolseley										1		1	1	....
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	....
	Whitewood										1		1	1	....
	Saltcoats									1	1		2	5	....
	Yorkton										1		1		....
	Fort Pelly										1		1		....
	Kutawa										1		1	1	....
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	2	....
	Estevan										2		2	2	....
	Oxbow										1		1	1	....
	North Portal							1					1	1	....
	Wood Mountain							1			3	1	5	6	....
	Willow Bunch										1		1		....
	Town Station							1			1		2	1	....
	Ottawa							4			1		5		....
	Nut Lake										1		1	2	....
	Emerson										2		2		....
	On Command, other Divisions				2							1	3		....
	South Africa			3	13		1	14	10	19	97	5	162		....
	Total, Depot Division ...	1	1	4	21	1	1	26	20	25	234	19	353	94	....
A	Maple Creek			1				1	1	2	16	5	26	20	....
	East End										2	1	3	4	....
	Farwell											1	1	1	....
	Ten Mile										2	1	3	4	....
	Medicine Lodge								1		2		3	4	....
	Medicine Hat										2		2	3	....
	Swift Current										1		1	1	....
	Town Station										1		1	1	....
	Total, A Division .			1				1	2	2	26	8	40	38	....
C	Battleford				1			1	2	1	15	4	24	17	....
	Onion Lake							1			2		3	4	....
	Jackfish										1		1	1	....
	Macfarlane's										1		1	2	....
	Henrietta										2		2	2	....
	Saskatoon										1		1	2	....
	On Command, Depot (Regina)										1		1		....
F	Prince Albert			1	1			1		1	11	3	18	18	....
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	....
	Batoche									1			1	1	....
	Rosthern										1		1	1	....
	On Command											1	1	2	....
	Flett Springs										1		1	1	....
	Total, C and F Divisions			1	2			3	3	3	37	9	58	55	....

TCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Macleod				2	1		3		3	33	9	51	39	...
	Pincher Creek								1		1	2	4	8	...
	Big Bend										3	1	4	4	...
	Kootenai										2		2	3	...
	Stand Off							1			2	5	8	5	...
	St. Mary's								1		3	1	5	7	...
	Lees Creek										1		1	1	...
	Kipp											1	1		...
	Leavings										3		3	4	...
	Mosquito Creek										2		2	3	...
	Porcupines										2	2	2	3	3
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	...
	Town Patrol									1			1		...
	On Herd										1	2	3	18	...
	On Command							1		2	2		5	2	...
K	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1	1	9	3	17	14	...
	Milk River Ridge										1		1	4	...
	Coutts								1		1		2	7	...
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1		2	3	...
	Pendant d'Oreille										1		1	3	...
	St. Mary's										1	1	2	1	...
	On Command, Macleod													1	...
	Total, D & K Division ..			1	3	1		6	4	8	70	26	119	131	...
E	Calgary				2			3	1	1	25	5	37	26	...
	Banff										1		1	2	...
	Canmore										1		1		...
	Morley										1		1	1	...
	Gleichen							1			3	3	7	6	...
	High River								1				1	1	...
	Okotoks								1				1	1	...
	Millarville										1		1	1	...
	Olds										1		1	1	...
	Red Deer							1			1		2	2	...
	Rosebud										1		1	1	...
	Innisfail										1		1	1	...
	Sarcee Reserve ..											1	1		...
	Total, E Division				2			5	3	1	36	9	56	43	...
B	Dawson			1	3	1		4	4	5	50	13	81	7	17
	Forty Mile							1			2		3		5
	Indian River										3		3		5
	Ogilvie										2		2		6
	Stewart								1		1	1	3		9
	Half Way										2		2		9
	Selwyn										2	1	3		9
	Selkirk					1					3		4		11
	Hootchiku										2		2		8
	Grand Forks							1			6	1	8		3
	Dominion									1	3	1	5	1	2
	Hunker									1	3	1	5		3
	Sulphur										2		2		
	Gold River									1	1		2	1	
	McQuessin								1		1	1	3		5
	Town Stn. ..									1	8	1	10		
	On command				1						3		4		
	Total, B Division			1	4	2		6	6	9	94	20	142	9	92

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H	White Horse.. .. .			1		1		3	4	2	48	4	63	16	35
	Stickeen.. .. .										2		2		5
	Dalton Trail .. .					1				1	7	2	11	4	18
	Dalton House .. .										1	1	2		
	White Pass.. .. .										1		1		
	Bennett										1		1		
	Caribou										3		3		5
	Tagish.. .. .								1		5		6	2	10
	Upper La Barge .. .									1	3		4		8
	Lower " .. .										3		3		9
	Chico										2		2		7
	Montagu									1	1		2		6
	Tantalus										2		2		6
	Five Fingers .. .								1		1		2		7
	Hootalinqua .. .									1	2		3		8
	Town Stn.									1	3		4		
	On command .. .										1		1	3	
	Total, H Division			1		2		3	6	7	86	7	112	25	124
G	Ft. Saskatchewan .. .			1				2	2	2	23	9	39	42	
	Edmonton .. .								1		3	2	6	5	
	St. Albert .. .										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin .. .										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake .. .									1	1	1	3	5	
	Peace River Landing .. .								1		1	1	3	2	
	Lacombe .. .										1		1	1	
	Chipewyan .. .									1		1	2		
	Total, G Division			1				2	4	4	31	14	56	57	

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	4	21	1	1	26	20	25	234	19	353	94	
Maple Creek District			1				1	2	2	26	8	40	38	
Battleford & Prince Albert District			1	2			3	3	3	37	9	58	55	
Macleod-Lethbridge District			1	3	1		6	4	8	70	26	119	131	
Calgary District				2			5	3	1	36	9	56	43	
Saskatchewan District			1				2	4	4	31	14	56	57	
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	8	48	2	1	43	36	43	434	856	682	418	
Total in Yukon Territory			2	4	4		9	12	16	180	27	254	34	216
Grand Total.	1	1	10	32	6	1	52	48	59	614	112	936	452	216